App. F. IX-4

1927. Dis File No. 30-23

Previous References (Dis) Serial Nos. 1-12

Later References

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Inclue

Part B for July 1927

SUBJECT

Report of the Residency regarding the Agricultural Situation in the State

---

To The Rev. Comm

No. 658 '27. 3. 24.

Requests him to send weekly report on the agricultural conditions in duplicate in future.

2m/ 3.8.27

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Under G.O.No.7901-39/Mis.1708 dated 13th December 1900, it appears necessary to make a report to the Residency on the season conditions. Such a report was submitted in the years 1908-09 and 1918-1919. As the latest order of Government issued yesterday gives a fair account of the situation and a full description of the measures taken by the Government to afford relief it may be sufficient if we send a copy of it with a suitable covering letter. I have put up a draft letter to the Residency for kind consideration.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

No. Rol 611 Rel 3

Dated, Bangalore, 2nd January 1924

From

K. V. ANANTHARAMAN, Esq., B. A.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
Revenue General Department (*In charge*).

To

A.N.L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed to state that owing to the failure of the North-East Monsoon seasonal conditions in the eastern portions of the State adjoining the Anantapur District of the Madras Presidency are unsatisfactory. The subject has been engaging the earnest attention of His Highness's Government and all possible steps are being taken to afford the people in the affected area the necessary relief by way of finding employment on useful public works and the liberal grant of takavi and other loans. A copy of the Government order issued on the 26th instant reviewing the whole situation and the measures so far taken and those ordered to be taken in future is enclosed herein for information, together with copies of Government orders dated 22nd November and 7th December 1923 referred to therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

Draft

To

The Hon'ble the Resident.

Sir,

I am directed to state that owing to the failure of the North-East Monsoon seasonal conditions in the eastern portions of the State adjoining the Anantapur District of the Madras Presidency are unsatisfactory. The subject has been engaging the earnest attention of H.H.'s Government and all possible steps are being taken to afford the people in the affected areas the necessary relief by way of finding employment on useful public works and the liberal grants of takavi and other loans. A copy of the Government Order issued on the 26th ult reviewing the whole situation and the measures so far taken and those ordered to be taken in future is enclosed herein for information.

I have etc.,

G. R. S. 11] 1924

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Dis)

NOTES.

File No. 34 – 23

FILE HEADING.

Report to the Residency regarding the Agricultural situation in the State.

From The Secretary to the Resident.

No. 1076 / 112-1906 Dated 1.2.24 Received 2.2.24

Diary No. 298 / Dis Enclos. — Spare Copies. — Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Acknowledges the receipt of letter no Pol 611 dated 2.1.24 and requests that a further brief up-to-date report on the Agricultural situation on the lines indicated in rule IV of the rules regarding reports required by the Govt of India on the current Agricultural conditions & prospects when famine is apprehended.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Submitted for orders with references.

SRA 2/2/1924

Resident's order on the P.S. D
Please send a tappal abstract
& work up. Sd/ K.V.A. 2/2/24

NOTES—First Sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

Muzrai Secretariat

Dis
~~Muz.~~ File No. 30 of 1923-24

Serial No.

3rd Tappal abstract of the letter was sent to the Dewan on 2.2.24

4th note prepared as per order in decision is placed in the file (vide flag O).

5th Submitted for orders as to whether an up-to-date report on current agricultural conditions etc may be called for from the Rev Comm.

6th Seen put up at once — Body's brief report giving information on the head in question in the 5th order — Board on the latter report to be

4/2/24

7th draft report is put up

6/2/24

8th Fair draft

9th Fair typed draft put up

7/2/24

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1-8-22

G. R. S. III-21

198 Dis 3

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Dis File No. 30 of 1923-24

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Rcd. on 8/2/1924
No. 5685

10 A copy to the Residency giving the information asked for is put up for consideration

Dear Sir
I am directed

8.2.24.

To

12 Jsme. 13.2.24.

2 Memo to the Resident No 770 dated the 13-2-24. Forwards a brief report on the current agricultural situation in the State

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-21

331/25 (4)

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Dis File No. 30 of 1923-24.

Serial No. 3

From The Secy to the Resident
No 1211/114-1892 Dy 6.2.24.
Requests that separate reports regarding early indications of crop failure or distress may be sent to his office, in accordance with the requirements of rule VI refd to for transmission to the Govt of India.

13 An extract of rule VI refd to is placed in the file for ready refce.

14 A brief & special report as called for by the Residency in their letter no 1076 dated 6.2.24 has been drafted & submitted today. 11/2/1906

15 The return of that file with orders will be awaited for working up this Case. -Subd.

fns 11/2/24

16 Please keep up
12.2.24.

17 Await the return of the other file
12.2.24

+ R.M. 26-2-24
+ The cutting this rule is essential for working up this Case & this has been done in the Reading Letter to the Residency dated 15th instant. Subd
fns 7.2.24.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2)

331 5

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Dis File No. 30 of 1923-24.

Serial No.

1 Submitted with refce to para 17 of
19 the letter to the Residency
has issued. It was a special report
in accordance with the require-
ments of rule IV (Flag W)
Now the Residency want
that weekly reports should
be sent to them for submission
to the Govt of India in accdce
with rule VI. (Flag W).
Submitted for orders.

Dated 14/2/24. Yes If approved, Summaries will be submitted
WEEKLY
to the Residency Every Tuesday, infn
being taken from the Rev. Commissioner's Weekly Season
Report.

Rev. Secy) Dasay 15/2/1924 16.2.24. 16.2.24.

Drafts of a letter to the Secy to the Resident
& of a report for the week ending 16.2.24
are put up for approval

Dated 19/2/24 Yes Fair drafts of the letter and report
19/2/24 are submitted
today 19.2.24.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

331 6

DS File No. 30 of 1923-24

Serial No.	
	✓ Fair draft of the note is putup.
	✓ The fair copy of the covering letter to the Secy to the Resident is also putup for signature by the Revy Secy & facilitate despatch thereof to the Residency.
	Secy 19/2/24 ✓ Fair draft note approved & signed by Secy. DSoni 20/2/24.
4	To The Secy to the Resident in Mysore No DS 793 dated 20.2.24. Forwards a brief report regarding the distress in the State for the week ending 16th February 1924.
	✓ Draft letter to the Revenue Commr regarding the submn of the weekly report on Monday hereafter, so as to facilitate despatch of a brief report to the Residency every Monday is submd for appl. 20/2/24 DSoni 20/2/24

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dy File No. 30 of 19 23-24

39/Dy 7

Serial No.	
5	To the R.C. No 580 Dy 21.2.24. Requests him to submit the consolidated weekly season report so as to reach this office on Monday instead of on Tuesday as hitherto
6	From the Secy to the Resident No 650 dated 20.2.24 Acknowledges the receipt of letter No Pol 770 dated 13.2.24 and requests that a further report on the agricultural situation in the State may be forwarded in April next. Submd for perusal. 3/ The matter will be borne in mind and the report put up about the 3rd week of April 1924.
H.	

21/2/24 21.2.24 3rd

Submitted for perusal

22.2.24.

Secy Secy 33 Dewan Secy

22.2.24.

27/2

27.2.24.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
Rd. 22 FEB. 1924
Dept. No 6124

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

395 Dis 8

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. 30 of 1923-24.

Serial No.	
	From. The Secretary to the Resident no 1757/112-1906 dated 22nd Feby 1924.
1	Requests that the weekly report may be forwarded so as to reach his office on the morning of every Tuesday to enable the weekly telegrams being sent in time to the Govt of India etc.
2	Submitted for perusal in Continuation 3 The instructions will be duly noted and adhered to.

Previous file submitted to Dewan Sec 23/2/24

Sec 23/2/24 Dr 23/2/24 Dr Amrit Lal Mandas. 23.2.24

4. draft letter to the Secy to the Resident forwarding the brief report for the week ending the 23rd February 1924 is put up. After some 5 Inspector to submit with a Review of D & N Sec 25/2/24 Dewan 26.2.24

Rev Secy

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pol File No. 30 of 1923-24

Serial No.

8

To

The Secy to the Resident in Mysore

No. Pol 809 dated 26.2.24

Forwards a report regarding dacoities in the State for the week ending 23rd February 1924

Sd/ 1st

By The Residency letter of the 22nd inst may perhaps be submitted to the Revenue Secy for perusal.

Sd/ 26/2/24. 26/2/24

Ministers will be asked to return

26.2.24.

Rec. Secy

26.2.24

Reports to go to Residency.

Weekly report - every Tuesday.

Monthly report - 4th of every month.

Special reports - (1) When necessary.
(2) in April next.

Final Report - when necessary (after conclusion of operations)

4| As regards the monthly report referred to in para 2 of the Residency letter, the same has to be got from the R. C. (Please see rule XI of flag W & rules 1 to 3 of flag E)

A draft is put up.

Sd/ 27/2/24 27.2.24

Issue at once

28.2.24

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Dis File No. 30 of 19 23-24

Serial No.	To
9	The Rev. Comm^r. No 604 D 28-2-24. Requests that the monthly report refd to in f.o. no R 261-3207 R.T. 26-24-2 dated 13th Jan/1922 maybe submd so as to reach the office on the 3rd of every month.
10	From the Rev Comm^r No D 487/23-M dt 1-3-24. forwards the famine statement in the prescribed form for the months of February 1924. With Rev Secy's note on the Rev. Comm^r's letter No D 26/23-M dt 4-3-24 re seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending 1st March 1924:— × × × × × × As an abstract of the report which has to be sent to the Residency is put up for approval. As the Report has to be sent to the Residency by

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Dij File No. 30 of 1923-24

Serial No.

Tuesday Morning, it is a print for orders if abstracts like the present one may be approved by the Secy.

Dewan.

4/3/24

Dewan's orders:—

Yes. R. C's report itself may be sent.

× × × ×

12

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Dis File No. 30 of 19 24.

Serial No.

12 To the Rev Commissioner in Orissa
No. 668. of 7.3.24.
Requests him to send the weekly
report on the Seasonal conditions in
duplicate in future.

per K

9 A draft letter to the Residency
forwarding the weekly report for
8th March 1924 is putup.

Pros
10/3/24

52 Done
10.3.24.

10
The Secy to the Resident
Pros Pol 847 D 10.3.24.
Forwards copy of the R. C's report
regarding distress for the week
ending 8th March 1924.

53 A draft to the Residency for
the report for the week ending
15th March 1924 is putup.

This may be kept
in view in the
next report when
due

Pros
18/3/24

54 Issued
18.3.24.

Issued no Pol 874 D 18-3-24

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Dis File No. 30 of 1923-24

Serial No.

55 The Special report on the Seasonal conditions for the week ending the 22nd March 1924 ~~is put up~~ has been received today. Sd/- Dft forwarding it to the Secy to the Resident is put up for approval.

Sd/- 24/3/24

57 Dft sd/- and Secy's Signature & resubmit with Rev. & D/Sm

Sd/- 24

To The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

No. Pol 898 of 24.3.24.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a duplicate copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the Seasonal Conditions for the week ending 22nd March 24.

58 Dft forwarding the copy of the report for the week ending the 29th March 24 is put up

Sd/- 31/3/24

59 Dft sd/-

Sd/- 31.3.24

Issued No. 926 Dt. 1.4.24.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

for D

Muzrai Secretariat

Mus. File No. 30 of 1924

14

Serial No.

From
The Rev Comr
No D 48 D 3.4.24
Forwards in duplicate a famine statement for the month of March 24.
Off fdg it to the Residency
Mutrp
4/4/24

To
The Secretary to the Govt
The Resident in Mysore
No Pol 945 of 4.4.24
Fds a duplicate copy of the Monthly return relating to Seasonal Conditions in the State for the Month of March 24

From the Rev Comr.
No. D 26 of 23.24 of 7.4.24
Fds in triplicate reports on the Seasonal Conditions for the week ending 5.4.24

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1-8-22

Muzrai Secretariat | Muz. File No. | of 192

Serial No.

62 A draft forwarding a duplicate copy of the report to the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident is put up for approval.

63 7.4. Draft approved by Asstt. Secy. received under the signature of the Secy.

7-4-24

To The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

No Pol 947/0. dated 7.4.24

Fds a duplicate copy of the report on the Seasonal Conditions in the State, recd from the Revenue Comrs. for the week ending 5.4.24

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1-8-22

G. R. S. III 2]

16

Muzrai Secretariat | Muz. File No. | of 192

Serial No.

From the Rev. Comm. in orig on
No D 26 of 23-24. dated 14.6.24

FDS in duplicate the report on the Seasonal conditions for the week ending 12.4.24

64 A draft forwarding the duplicate copy of recd from the Rev. Commissioner to the Residency to put up for approval

14.4.24 65 Issue under Dep's signature.

16.4.24

Issued vide Pol 977 of 14-4-24.

66 A draft to the Secy to the Resident forwarding the weekly report ending the 19th inst is put up—

67 As the report has to go to the Residency as called for in their letter No 650 of 20.2.24 (Flag E) this will be prepared in a day or two on the basis of the R.C.'s report & laid up

18 June

21/4/24

21.4.24

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1-8-22.

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. 30 of 1923-24

Serial No.	
	To The Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident No 999 (RA) Dt 22-4-24 Fds the report on the seasonal conditions for the week ending the 19th April 1924 A draft letter to the Residency with refce to the para above & flag E. is put up for consideration & orders 24/4/24 Dy Secy Rev Secy In Appl 25/4 Secy 27.4 25/4
	To The Secy to the Resident No PR 1031 Dt 28.4.24. Fds a report on the Agl prospects in the state.
	To The Secy to the Resident No PR 1032 Dt 28.4.24 Fds the weekly season report for the week ending 26th April 1924.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

16

General and Revenue Secretariat.

DS File No. 30 of 1923-24

Serial No.	
	From The Revenue No D 48 of 23-24 Dt 2.5.24. Forwarding in duplicate famine statement for the month of April 1924. A draft forwarding it to the Residency is put up for approval 3/5/24 3.5.24. No. Rev) 70 Fair copy signed by the Revenue for issue To The Secy to the Resident No P 1045 Dt 5.5.24. Forwarding a copy of the famine statement for the month of April 1924. Draft forwarding the weekly report to the Residency is put up for approval 5/5/24 5.5.24 Issued No P 1057 Dt 6.5.1924. Issued No P 1072 Dt 13.5.1924

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. 20 of 19 23-24

Serial No.

73 Draft forwarding the weekly report for the 17th inst to the Resident is put up pro[illegible] for signature. The fair copy may also be kindly signed.

75 Issue

19.5.24.

Issued vide Pol 1087 Dt 18.5.24

76 Draft for the weekly report for the 24th inst to the Residency is put up

for signature

Issued vide Pol 1110 Dt 27.5.24

From.

The R.C. in reply

his Dis[illegible] dt 2.6.24

Fd the famine statement in duplicate for the month of May 24.

77 Draft for the above statement as well as the weekly report to the Residency is put up. It may be marked for issue. It has already issued on Monday, yesterday being a general holiday.

78 Issue

4.6.24.

Issued Pol 1125 Dt 2.6.24

4/6/24

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. 30 of 19 23-24.

Serial No.

Draft forwarding the report of the Residency is put up

Jng. 10/7/24

S D'Souza 10.6.24

Issued no Pol 1142 dated 11-6-1924.

Sd draft fdg the latest report for the 14th June 1924 is put up for approval.

Jng 11/7/24

From the Revenue in Mysore

No. D 26 J 23-24 of 23.6.24

Forwards, in duplicate, the report on the Seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending 21.6.24

Sd draft forwarding the duplicate copy to the Residency is put up for approval

23.6.24

Issued: No. 1178/Pol. of 24.6.24

Issued no Pol 4 dated 1.7.24 for the week ending 28.6.24

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

Muzrai Secretariat

Dis

~~Muz.~~ File No. 30 of 1923-24

21

Serial No.

From

the Rev Comm.

No D 48 of 23-24 dated 3.7.24

To the famine Statement

for the month of June 1924.

83 Draft fdg it to the Residency

is submitted

for

7/8/24

Rec'd no Pol D 7.7.24

issued no Pol 4 Dt 8.7.24

From the Rev Comm in Mysore

No D 26 of 23-24. of 14.7.24

To, in duplicate, the report on

the Seasonal conditions in the

State for the Week ending 12.7.24

84 A draft fdg it to the Residency

is put up.

OK

14.7.24

Issued no Pol 50 Dt 14.7.24

Issued no Pol 87 dated 22.7.24

Issued no Pol 117 dated 29-7-24

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1-8-22

G. R. S. III 2]

Muzrai Secretariat

Dcs.

Muz. File No. 30 of 1923-24.

22

Serial No.

Issued no Pol 139 dated 5.8.24

From

The Revenue

No D 48 of 23-24 dated 4.8.24

forwards a famine statement

for [redacted] month of July 1924,

85 Draft to the Secy to the Resident is

put up for approval

Sd/-

6/8/24.

86 Bring up

7.8.24

Issued no Pol 146 dated 8.8.1924

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1.8.22

G. R. S. III-2]

Muzrai Secretariat

Dis

~~Muz.~~ File No. 23 of 1923-24

Serial No.

From

The Rev Com

No D 26/25-M dated 23.7.24

Forwards a report regarding the measures adopted for the relief of distress in the Tanjore dt during the year 1925-24 -

The R-c has simply forwarded the original ~~the~~ D-c's report. What is wanted is a consolidated report of distress Relief pertaining for the whole state during the last year prepared in the R-c's office. The submission of such piecemeal reports is likely to lead to confusion. A consolidated report has also to go to the Govt of India

Draft returning the report is submitted for approval or the orders

24/7/24

Rev-Sec

24.7.24.

Govt General Cir

24.7.24

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1-8-22

G. R. S. III. 2]

Muzrai Secretariat

~~Muz.~~ File No. Dis 1st/pr 24 of 1923-24

Serial No.

Q/Submit with a copy of the f.o. dated 8th August 24 (Flag A)

from 25/7/24 9E The cipher called for in the G.O. form the subject matter of another file. Info is being collected & the Comptroller has also been written to & reminders have been issued to other officers. When all the info is received, it will be classified & submitted to Govt regarding the grants to be sanctioned in this year for Distress Relief.

descriptive
9B 2) The present report is the account of Distress operations submitted by the Dy Comr, Tumkur District, so far as that District is concerned. It is proposed in this report that the Revenue Comr, who is the officer in charge of all Distress operations, should submit a Consolidated report to Govt instead of sending forward the reports of Districts as they are received.

25.7.24.

Rev. Secy Q/Agreeing to the above proposal

Dewan 9E

Agreed with the speech of Govt

26.7.24.

9.8.24.

DEWAN'S OFFICE, RECD. ON 26. JUL. 1924 Reg. No. 755

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1-8-22

Serial No.

To.

The Rev. Comr.

No. D 103 dated 9.8.24.

Returns the report of the D.C. Sunkum ~~& it~~ with a request that a Consolidated report ~~has~~ on the Distress relief operations in the State during 23-24 may be submitted to Govt by the end of Aug 24:

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

26

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dis File No. of 1923-24.

Serial No.

From.

The Revenue Commr in his letter No D 26/23-24 dated 25.7.24 forwards original the Kolar Deputy Commr's letter dated 23.7.24 submitting a report on the commencement & gradual spread of distress in his district during the year 1923-24.

98 The R.C. has similarly forwarded the Tumkur D.C's letter on the same subject. That file has been submitted with a draft proposing the return of the report to the R.C for submission of a consolidated report on the Distress Relief Operations during the year 1923-24. As the officer entrusted with the control and direction of these operations the R.C. has to submit such a report to Govt at the close of the operations.

99 The present report furnished does not also contain statistical particulars in the form of a statement

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

138 Dis 27

Dis File No. of 1923-24

Serial No.

100 This title is approved & be returned to the R.C. for necessary action.

Sd/ Submitted for orders
26/7/24

101 Take the figures & prepare a statement showing amt. allotted & amt spent up to end June under each head. Await orders on the Dumka Report.

Sd/ 26.7.24

From

The Revenue

No. D 26/23 dated 30.7.24.

forwards the Chitaldrug D.C's report regarding the distress that prevailed in his district during fy 23-24.

102 Submitted for perusal.

103 The orders of the Dewan on the Dumka D.C's report are awaited.

104 These will have to be returned for consideration to R.C.

Sd/ 31/7/24

105 Await

Sd/ 31.7.24

Sd/

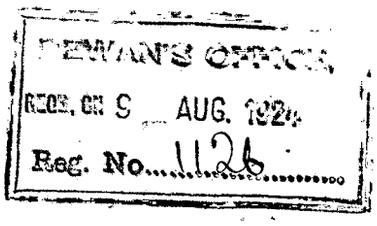
NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G.R.S. III—3]

286

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]



Copy of Residency letter No.6293 dated the 8th August 1924, acknowledging receipt of the report regarding scarcity in certain parts of the Mysore State, and requesting that the Hon'ble the Resident may be favoured with a report as soon as famine conditions cease to exist, is submitted to Dewan.

C.R. Ramachar
Registrar. 9.8.24.

Dis

Through the Chief Secretary

9/8 dlb 9.8

109 I wrote this case the report
this notes required to in this
Residency letter.

Lw
9/8.

9/8

Lw
11/8/24.

108 The report refd to is the weekly report on seasonal conditions

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

G.R.S. III—31

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

in the parts affected by drought during the year 1923-24. Two copies of this report are sent by the Rev Comm. every week; one of which will be sent to the Residency & the other submitted to His Highness the Maharaja for information. A copy of the report as soon as available received back into His Highness order is put up.

2) Kind refce is invited to Flag W for the rules regd to in the Residency letter.

3) The R.C. has been requested to submit by the end of August a consolidated report of the Distress Relief operations in the State during the year 1923-24.

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
RECD. ON 16 AUG. 1924
Reg. No. 1256

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Refce to para 2 Supra on the Rain note

Jags 13/8/24

Rev Secy

Few an 1/12 steam-flame engine which was in use some years back. Will it be of any use to the Rajah? 18/8

18.8.24

G. R. S. III-2]

Muzrai Secretariat

D.S. No 195/30

D.S. File No. 14 of 1923-24

Serial No. 13 Submitted

19/8/24 14 the Reciept may be awaited.

DEWAN'S OFFICE, RECD. ON 19. AUG. 1924 Reg. No 1313

Dewan. 11/8 19.8.24.

I think the Cheque cleared Contractor

Y

B.S. 19/8

19.8.24.

DEWAN'S OFFICE, RECD. ON 26. JUL. 1924 Reg. No. 729

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1-8-22

31

Muzrai Secretariat | Muz. File No. | of 1923-24

Serial No.

From
The Rev. Commr.
No D 26 dated 11.8.24
I do a copy of the Special Weekly Season Report of the State for the week ending the 9th Aug 1924

116 A draft to the Residency is putup

The accompanying was submitted to the Dewan as per order today
13/8/24

13/8/24

SM 13/8

Rev Secy

Issued No 8161 Dy 15.8.24

From
The Secy to the Resident
No 6477 Dy 15-8-24
Rec'd 16/8

States that the monthly famine statement is not required but that the final report may be forwarded in due course.

117 Draft to R.C. putup for appl

16/8/24

Rev Secy

118 SM 16/8

Issued

119 Issued

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1-8-22

G. R. S. III-2]

32

Muzrai Secretariat | Muz. File No. 30 of 1924-25

Serial No.

To

The Revenue.

No 112/D dated 19-8-24

States that the monthly famine report may be discontinued. Requests the submission of the final report on famine conditions which is to be submitted to Govt of India.

Subs

From

The Secy to the Resident

No 6845 dated 26-8-24

112-1906

Enquires whether the areas in question may be considered as having practically ceased to be affected by famine & requests an early reply.

120 Subd for orders. May the R.C. be asked to report on the point?

Ref: 124 A draft letter to the Residency 26/8/24 is also subd for approval & orders

Rev. Secy 122 27-8-24

For approval pl 29-8

Secy 27-8-24 123

Issued 28-8-24

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
RECD. 31 AUG. 1924
Reg. No. 1629

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1-8-22

G. R. S. III-2]

Muzrai Secretariat

Dis

~~Muz~~. File No. 30 of 1923. 24

Serial No.

From

To The Secy to the Resident

No PR 216 dated 22-8-24.

Replies that, except the Talukes of Naddagiri & Savagadu in the Dunkur distt, the areas in question may be considered as having ceased to be affected by distress.

To The Rev Comm

No 137/D dated 29-8-24.

Forwards copy of the above with the request that the final report on distress relief operations already called for may be submitted at an early date.

Govt

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1-8-22

G. R. S. III. 2]

34

Muzrai Secretariat | Muz. File No. 30 of 1923-24

Serial No.

194 Draft returning the two the reports to the R.C. is submitted for approval.

195 JSW SM 13/8

Fair 13/8/24

JSW

No. 110/D. dated 15.8.24.

From

The Revenue Commr in mysore

No D 26/23-11 dated 9.9.24.

Forwards a report on the administration of relief measures in the past affected by drought-calamities during the years 1922-24

196 the enclosures to the report were received yesterday.

197 The report has to be sent to the Govt of India as desired vide letter filed by the Residency in their Comm. dated 29/8/24 of the 15th August 24. It is therefore

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0561—GPB—3750—1-8-22

Serial No.

necessary to see whether the report has been written on the lines required by the Govt of India & whether the facts & figures are correct. Moreover a f.o. reviewing the operations has also to be put up. 1928 It is also for consideration as to whether an elaborate report of the Godda Supply operations should not be included at in the report. 1929 Time for scrutinizing the report is necessary and ~~for~~ time may be given till the end of the month. Subd.

Sec
20/9/29
Rev. Secy
20.9.29.

Submitted to the Secy & Govt instns on 3.10.29
Sec

180

Bring up report
22.9.29.

181 copies of (1) the famine code and (2) report on the administration of Relief measures in 1909 are put up.

13 The report received from the Rev Comm. is very elaborate. There are some discrepancies in the figures as entered in the body of the report and in

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

the annexures. Hence the final figures re expre furnished by the Comptroller are entered in the report to be subd to the Govt of India as they are more authentic.

133 Moreover the report required by the G. of I. should be on the form prescribed at flag E. The report under the 13 heads mentioned therein is now drawn up on the basis of the R.C.'s report and subd

134 with refce to the Residency's letters (Flag F and P.U.D), it is subd that a "final report" in due course" as soon as famine conditions cease to exist is required to be sent. The present report covers the period ending with 30th June 1924. But relief operations are continued during the current year in some of the affected parts in Junagadh & Kolar Dists. This fact also we have intimated to the Residency. It is therefore for orders if this report may be sent or a final one after the operations are completely closed. owing to the North-East monsoon having which was well distributed and fairly heavy, it may be

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

expected that the operations can be finally closed by the end of December —

135 A draft letter to the Residency is howeve submitted for orders.

136 As the draft g.o. reviewing the operations is also submitted for consideration.

137 It is for orders if the report should be printed along with the annexures. It will however be recorded with the several important g.o.s passed in connection with the administration of relief measures ~~for~~ ~~reference~~ for reference & guidance in future..

Jobs 29.11.24

138 A draft letter to R.C. is submitted as personally directed

Jobs 2/12/24 139 Stone 2.12.24

140 A draft reminder to the Rev. Comr calling for the report on the administration

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

2,412 P 305 R

Pol's File No. of 1923-24 | General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

of the Relief measures in the prescribed form is submitted for approval

20/1/25 20.1.25 141 M app 20/1

20/1/25

Issued No R 4270 dt 22.1.25

20/1/25

2nd The Revenue Commr in Mysore No dated 26.1.25.

forwards a report in duplicate on the administration of relief measures in the State up to 31st Decr 24, on the lines of sec 305 of the Famine code—

142 The report has been drawn up on the lines of sec 305 of the Famine code - arranged under 13 heads.

143 It was thought that all distress relief operations would be closed by the end of Decr 24 and this report was obtained for being sent to the Govt of India.

144 But on the recommendation of the Rev Commr, the Distress Relief operations are being continued

Serial No.

in certain Talukas of the Tumkur & Kolar Dists (vide Flag K)

145 The Residency want a final report of the operations to be submitted in due course. A further report of the operations now going on is due from the R.C. This will be awaited.

P.U.D. Flag P

146 Submit for perusal.

4/3/25 4.3.25

147 A brief report may be sent to the Residency after all the operations are closed. The Rev report is for perusal.

4.3.25

Rev Secy 148 The R.C. report is exhaustive including the perusal

4/3

Secy 4.3.25

7/3

8/3

Reg

A draft to the Rev Comr calling for a brief report of the operations up to 1st April 1925 is submitted

150

9/3/25 9.3.25 & application other cases

Rev Secy 11.3.25

15 & 12.3.25

SECRETARIAT OFFICE. 5 MAR. 1925 650 Rec.

50. 40

The Rev. Comr.

No. R5609 dated 13.3.25.

Requests him to submit a brief report of the Distress Relief operations from the Commencement upto the Closing of the operations -

Serial No.

Submitted

1 Sir a Typed Note briefly noting the Several Stages of this file is sub° as per orders of the Rev. Secy. a draft D.O (Immediate) reminder to R.C, is submitted for appr' or orders.

Rev. Secy

9.7.25

9/7

2 Sir Referring to the personal instructions of the First minister I submit the file relating to distress operations. A final report was called for by the Residency in their letter dated 15th August 1924. (Flag F) and the Re sent a report with this letter dated 26-1-25 (Flag A) No ~~information~~ action was taken on the report as relief operations were still being carried on in some parts of the State and the Re was asked to send a brief report ~~on~~ of distress measures upto end April 1925 which has not yet been received. ~~Progress are carried~~ -

Serial No.

154 An urgent reminder has been sent to the Re to expedite this report.

155 It is a matter for consideration whether any useful purpose will be served by sending an extremely belated report to the Govt. of India at this distance of time. When the Residency were informed in our letter POL 216 dated 29.8.24 that all areas in the state except Pawagada & Madadagiri have ceased to be affected by distress, and that relief operations in the specially exempted parts were discontinued long ago. But the information collected at the time may perhaps be printed for future use and the recommendations made by the Re for permanent improvements taken up for consideration.

Offered

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
14. JUL. 1926
Reg. No. 216

Govt 11.7.26

359/12/7

1st member / Dewan 156 As when the Govt of India undertook to famine conditions had practically ceased when my second Report was Subd, this Report or an abstract of it might have been sent to the Govt of India & the matter closed.

157 Whether it is necessary to send a detailed report now, I do not know.

158 It is necessary to form definite conclusions about our future famine Policy, & the D.C.s Kolar Tumkur & the Archbishop of the affected Talukas did very good work & saved a situation which might easily have degenerated into what Sir Macnochie describes in his book, but for our timely action.

The points have been discussed in the Report.

14.7.26

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

159 I omit. Must be sent both
Re Rs 3 any man.

160 Re Sappharai Mal. Re recommendations
& Re R. C. for permanent improvements
may be embodied in the form of a memo
& carried out as far as possible i.e.
for one & may be carried out.

JM
14/7

161 Submitted to 1st member for perusal
of Dewan's orders

CRO
15.7.26.

162 (1st member) Please attend Encl. 15/7

163 a register showing total
Motordone Expenditure etc as asked be
kept

Dc
16/7/26

164 draft Please

CRO
16.7.26

Read on 17.7.26

165 A draft review is submitted as per orders above.

Abstracts regarding the figures shown
expenditure on the several heads, those
received from the Comptroller are
adopted in the draft in preference
to the Rev Comm's. These are audited
figures and are more correct.

167 It is for orders if

General and Revenue Secretariat | Dis File No. 30 of 1923-24

Serial No

the voluminous appendices to the report have also to be printed along with the report and the revised thereof.

168 As ordered in para 160 above, a note is being separately prepared embodying the R.C's proposals in regard to the famine policy to be adopted in future. An extract of these suggestions is separately taken as otherwise the file would become cumbrous.

169 The draft G.O. reviewing is put up for consideration as per orders at paras 163 and 164 supra. It is very short as directed in para 163 containing only the most important points to be noticed in a review. The draft will be typed after approval.

28/7/26

1) Please put up a Draft review, as revised.
2) Will the R.C's report not be printed with this review? Please let us know before typing the review.

30/7

Explained. Draft must be printed with the revised review.

30/7/26

170 Typed draft G.O. submitted for approval.

WW 30/7

171 Refer:- Paras 163 & 164 above.

WW 5/8/26

A typed draft G.O. reviewing the Distress Relief operations is put up for Consideration.

Rev. Secy)

5/8

173 What is the total amount spent on these measures. The R.E. gives the amount as Rs. 8,69,065 - Vide Page 30

174 Case worker

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

5/8.

Refer to the remarks at 16/8/26 ante

As to Please bring up to-day

Put up 17/8

Note. What is the maximum number on relief

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. 30 of 1925. 464

Serial No.

Further instructions given by the Rev Secy on 25.8.26.

175 As regards the figures for expenditure entered in para 7 of the draft G.O, it is submitted that it is ascertained from the Comptroller's office that the charges are classified under the several heads refd to. and the figures given therein are correct. They include also the expenditure on account of fodder supply operations, refd to in G.O. dated 31.5.1926. (Mag Q) The total expr amounts to Rs 8,23,45 as against an allotment of Rs 9,38,768

176 As regards the maximum number on relief, and the no of units relieved, it is subr that the marginally noted information is given by the R.C. in the report only, for Kolar & Tumkur Dists, Where distress was acute during the period. Statement I (para 22, page 35 of the report) gives the figures for the months of February to July 1926 in respect of 4 Districts This is inserted under para 6 of the draft G.O. to show the no of persons relieved etc.—

	No employed on works	no. per day relieved
Kolar.	4,29,958	6565.
Tumkur	6,50,860	8026.

re no of persons employed on relief works

NOTE— Contn. Sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat | Dis File No. 30 of 192[illegible]

Serial No.

177 The note refd to in para 160 has been separately submitted.. 1784 typed draft- previous is subd for approval- Rev. Secy)

(will be separately submitted)

5/9/26

9/9

2922 13-9.

179 The draft may be approved

12.9.26.

1st member)

180 Reference is invited to Paras 159 and 160 above

181 A draft order is submitted for consideration in regard to relief work done during 1923-24.

The suggestions made by the Hon'ble Rev. regarding permanent improvements are being worked up separately.

The First member returned the file to me & drew my attention to the Dewan's orders that have to be obtained regarding the issue of an order sanctioning the work done at the time. Instructions are required as to the remarks in regard to R.C's work in the ~~Dewan~~ concluding paragraph

182

Dewan) R.C.'s work was certainly helpful.

183 I am not quite satisfied with the language of the Resn. It was left revised.

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
15. SEP. 1926
Reg. No. 9023

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 01264—GPB—40,000 17-12-25
A.P.O. 1111—2

General and Revenue Secretariat | Dis File No. 30 of 1926-27

Serial No.

improves & is omitted from one again before issue.

JM
21.9.26

184 case worker to bring up.
CRo
22.9.26
22/9

Rec'd on 23.9.26
Instns taken on 24.9.26
for 24/9/26

185 A typed draft G.O. incorporating the alterations and corrections made by the Rev Secy is submitted, as personally instructed.

186 A separate paragraph in regard to the Rev Comrs work is inserted as directed at para 182 supra and in the margin of the preceding draft.

Rev. Secy
29/9

for
29/9/26
HW
29/9

187 A revised draft is submitted for consideration. I must request the delay in preparing this draft ~~because~~

5609
2/12

188

CRo
1.12.26.

1st member). Please submit D
Dewan before issue
HW
2/12

DE
3/12/26.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26

General and Revenue Secretariat

App. F. III—2]

Dis File No 30 47 of 1923-24

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
6. DEC. 1926
Reg. No 4074

189 Submitted for perusal before issue

CRs 2.12.26 (MW) 4.12

Dewan)

190 MW 6/12 CRs 7.12.26

Recd members instructions re. subn of DFR MW 8/12

191

Issue & put up with S.R.

MW 8/12

2 20 The Revenue Comr
" D.C's of Kolar, Tumkur, Bang & Mysore
" D.C's of the Distts.
" Director of Agriculture.
" Chief Engineer.
" Conservator of Forests
" Agent, M & S.W. Railway.
" President Distt Board, Kolar
" Presidents of the Distt Boards

no R 3496-576 / Dis 30-23-24 14.12

Reviews the Rev Comr's report on the adoption of Relief measures in the several parts of the State affected by drought during the year 1923-24

191A D.O.S.R. is submitted as directed at

192 DFR submitted

MW 18/12

Jan 17/12/26.

17-12-26. Dist Member.

NOTE. Contn. Sheet

G.R.S. III—3]

48

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Rev Secd (H.S.) Dnte

Please pursue a D.F. IV
re Distress Revised. 192
Memo Sent.
I presume Report will be
printed as an Enclosure. 193
Please see Cairo/Sheikan
as Editor Secd

6302
18/12

Lee
18/12

I am submitting the 194
review file below
Read the report through once.
I shall see if any
correction is necessary
in ~~the report~~ it in the proofs &
will take approval to any change.

195

Dnd
18/12

First Member

I have not seen Dewan's 196
order re para 2 of D.F. IV.
Neither approved nor
signed. Please direct me

Lee
18/12

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
21. DEC. 1926
Reg. No 4611

6398
20/12

The file was sent with D/f 8:
and D.O. the day before yesterday
Dewan has approved of the
App^ts of the Committee Dnd 19/12

First Member

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

Appd Lee 21/12/26 196 J.N. Signed by the Member
21/12 both D.O.
Dewan 21/12/26

Final Note by the First Member of Council 49

Subject :—

Reviewing the report on the administration of relief measures in the several parts of the State during the year 1923-24.

199 I beg to submit for His Highness' gracious perusal the Government Order No.R.3496-516/Dis.30-23-2 dated the 14th December 1926 reviewing the report on the administration of relief measures in the several parts of the State, affected by drought, during the year 1923-24, received with the Revenue Commissioner's letter No.D.26/1923-24 dated the 26th January 1925.

200 A proposal to constitute a Committee to consider the revision of the Mysore Famine Code so as to bring it into line with the policy pursued in the course of the relief operations is separately under submission to His Highness.

K Kwandy

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
21st December 1926.

Submitted to His Highness. 50

I submit herewith a Final Note by the....First.....
Member of Council on the subject of.....Reviewing...the
report on the administration of relief measures in
...the...several...parts...of...the...state...during...the...year...1923-24,
for His Highness' gracious ~~approval~~. perusal.

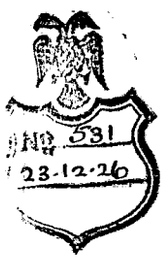
Mirza M. Ismail
Dewan.

51

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

202 Government Order reviewing the report on the Administration of Relief measures in the several parts of the State during the year 1923-24.



534

Order.

203 KRM
27/12/26

204 C/-1
P.-
28.12.26

205/ministerial
A
4/-
MW 29/12

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Dis File No 5/2/25/30 of 1925-26

Serial No.

Vide previous page The Chief Secretary has ordered that the order may be printed & issued. It has been sent to the Press along with the report accordingly for being printed.

2) The G.O. has not yet been placed at the disposal of the Press i.e. on the Press Table. It is submitted for orders if copies of the order reviewing alone may be placed now on the Press Table or the same with the printed report when received.

A

Jain 5/1/27 5/1/27

2) What was done last year

25 5/1

3) This is not an annual report. It is a special report on the administration of Relief measures on account of drought, during the year 1925-26.

Jain 6/1/27 6/1/27

4) Orders are required on point A above.

5) Please send out/move the Press immediately when copies are ready

Telephone message sent on 7/1/27. 11.45 A.M.
Jain 7/1/27

Corrected proof

No. 271

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Bangalore, 16th Jan 1892

I instalment of proofs recd on 11.1.92
II instalment " " 18.1.92

MEMO.

Forwards two copies of (appendices etc) 82 Proof of

Census Report pages 1 to 36 on

with Originals 1273

together with originals, with a request that the same may be checked and returned *at an early date*, with "Print" order noted thereon as ordered by Government in Proceedings No. 3463-76—Cir. 42, dated 25th May 1892.

Asst. Superintendent, Govt. Press.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt
of Mysore Bangalore

No. 2909

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS

Bangalore, 18th Jan 1927

MEMO.

54

Forwards Two copies of 1 Sh Proof of

Distress Report, Pages 35 to 58 each

together with originals, with a request that the same may be checked and returned *at an early date,* with "Print" order noted thereon as ordered by Government in Proceedings No. 3463-76—Cir. 42, dated 25th May 1892.

Asst. Superintendent, Govt. Press,

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt. of Mysore
Bangalore

D. O. No. 2277.

B. PUTTAIYA, Esq., B.A.,
Superintendent.

...ERINTENDENT,
GOVERNMENT PRINTING IN MYSORE,
Bangalore dated, 10 - 1 - 1927.

D 5726
11-1-27

Dear Sir,

With reference to your D.O.No.R.3971 of even date enquiring when the proofs of G.O.No. 3496-516/ Dis. 30-23-2, dated the 14th December 1926, will be ready, I write to inform you that the Government Order has been printed and copies are kept ready for being bound with the Report. The proof of the Report is sent today.

Yours sincerely,

To
T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, Esq., B.A.,B.L.,
Asst. Secretary.

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
[App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dis File No 30 of 1923-24

Serial No.

A telephone message was sent yesterday to the Supdt. Govt Printing. In spite of repeated ringing of the phone, there was no response.

Two clean proofs of the report have been called for from the Supdt. (vide letter in the linked file).

'X' distributed. 20/1/27

A draft D.O. enquiring when the proofs will be ready is put up for approval

for 8/1/27 HK 8/1/27

Sd/- [illegible]

Submitted for 3771 & 10-1-27

Sd/- [illegible] 10/1/27

The proof of the Report was re It has been compared and put herewith.

It is for orders if it may be returned with instructions that it may be printed. The maps & the Hand be carefully printed as per the orders of the first Member Dy 18/12/26 & of the Hon'ble Deputy's note of the same date.

for 28.1.27 HK 29/1/27

Sd/- [illegible] 1/2/27

NOTE. Contn. Sheet

(WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26

General and Revenue Secretariat

D 615/R

File No 26 37

of 192 3-27

Serial No.

Report of administration of Distress Relief.

2nd The Report portion of the proof is separated and submitted for perusal before giving print order.

8822/21/2

mw 20/2

Asst Secretary)

1st I have further revised the report omitting portions here and there as permitted.

2nd It may now be approved. If desired I shall get a clean proof before giving print order.

mw 26/2

Asst Secretary.

8981/26/2

3rd A clean copy may be got for further improved, Page 20 will have to be [illegible], if possible, as a brief reference to the heads (the form prescribed by the Govt of India is inaccurate in that the headings overlap & hence we have to do the best we can)

4th Please see that the Committee studies all the notes & forms prescribed by me & suggests useful additions & also the suggestions at the end of the report.

lee 26/2

By Asst get clean copy mw 1/3 mw 1/3

NOTE- Contn.Sheet

See re-read me
Please see Some
where here
I the repetitions
Can be shortened
with a short sentence
referring to previous
para.

file given time in 15.2.27.

Corrections as directed below are carried out and the file resubmitted

The paragraphs in the prop. Report have been numbered and submitted for approval.

17/2/27

W
17/2

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. 53 of 1923

Serial No.	
	Issued no R 5495 dt 7.3.27
3	Resubmitted with reference to para 222 supra. This has to be considered by the committee appointed to go into the question of the revision of the Jammu code.
	7/8/27 WW 9/3 Yes I shall see about this after considering the suggestions
	Has fifteen copies of proof been received?
	WW 28/3
	Draft reminder (D.O.) for the clean copy of the proof is putup
missed line proof read	28/3/27 WW 28/3
	*Issue WW 29/3
1	A copy of the second proof of the report is subd.
	29/3/27 WW 29/3

Serial No.

59

Trial proof of Report / Dishes / Relief Operations submitted for perusal before giving print order

MW
12/4

10581/14/4

First Member

Appd. Mg/Printer.

(The revised on Instructions
Mg the desired one before
print order — about
with a ~~Copy~~ printed
Copy of this report)

Lee
14/4

MW
14/4

Recd on 15.4.27
from

The appendices have also been compared
Mems forwarding it to the
Supdt Govt Printing for being
printed - is forthg - in the report
The numbering of paragraphs may
approved by the undersigned today
Re draft about Suggestions it will
be separately submitted as
directed

Issued R 7039
dated 27/4/27

Govt
28/4/27
26
MW
26/4

MW
26/4

MW
27/4

NOTE. Contn. Sheet.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

As the printed copies of the Report on Distress Relief Operations have not yet been received, a duplicate reminder is put up

Issue HK 7/7

fm 4/7/27

I submit no R34 & 4/7/27

B fm 7/7/27 HK 7/7

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

Pol 1065

E. O. 2.—R. P. B.—5—1922.—5,000.

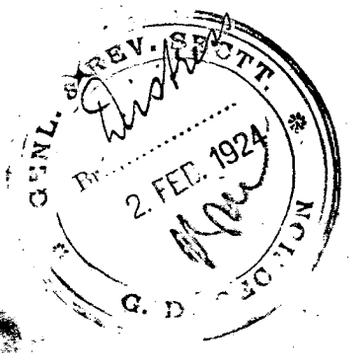
No. 1076 ENC.
112-1906.

298
Ds

FROM

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Dis. 30-23-



To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

Dated Bangalore, 1st February 1924.

Rec'd 3.35 pm 4-2-24

Subject:—

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN MYSORE STATE.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter No. Pol.611, dated the 2nd January 1924, and to request you to be so good as to forward a further brief up-to-date report on the agricultural situation on the lines indicated in Rule IV of the rules regarding reports required by the Government of India on current agricultural conditions and prospects and when famine is apprehended or prevalent. The rules were forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, with the Residency letter No.4804, dated the 9th June 1922.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

2

To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble
the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

No. 770 Rev. 1.
13-2-24
Dis. 30-25-2

Sd/- K. V. Ananthanarayan

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1076/112-1906 dated 1st February 1924, I am directed to forward the following brief report on the current agricultural situation in the State on the lines indicated by you.

As stated in the Government Order of 26th December 1923, a copy of which was forwarded to you, the seasonal conditions are not satisfactory in the districts of Tumkur, Kolar and parts of Bangalore. Though, of course, almost all the districts have felt the drought to some extent, it is only in the above districts that the situation has been such as to require definite action on the part of Government to afford relief to the local population. The several measures ordered by Government up-to-date have principally reference to these three districts.

Recent harvests.

2. The condition of the standing crops in almost all the districts is not quite satisfactory. Owing to the failure of the late rains dry crops have greatly suffered in the three districts of Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore and owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon on which tanks in the eastern parts of the State depend for their supply of water, rice cultivation under tanks has been

impossible. The harvesting of Ragi has been completed. The average out-turn of this crop is poor and varies from 1 to 4 annas in the affected tracts. In a few places the yield has gone up to annas 8. Harvesting of other dry crops such as Avare, Thogari, Ground-nuts, Jola and Horse-gram, is going on in certain taluks of the maidan districts and their out-turn is also generally poor.

Probable duration and intensity.

3. The difficulties due to the drought were first observed about the end of August 1933, in the Maddagiri Taluk of the Tumkur District and in parts of Goribidnur, Gudibanda, Bagepalli, Srinivasapur and Mulbagal Taluks of the Kolar District, and in the month of November 1933, in Dodballapur Taluk of Bangalore District and in Nagamangala Taluk in the Mysore District. Conditions are very unfavourable in the Maddagri, Gubbi, Koratagere, Goribidnur, Gudibanda and Malur Taluks. No immediate improvement in the situation is likely. If the Mungar rains which generally fall in the month of April do not fail and fall in abundance, the situation may improve.

The Classes most af

4. The classes most affected at present are those who live by labour such as the Panchamas, Waddars and Weavers.

Condition regard fodder, stocks, water supply.

5. The supply of food stuffs is reported to be adequate. The prices of staple food grains showed a tendency to rise till about the end of October 1933, but thereafter have remained stationary. The prices of ragi ranges from 7 to 8

seers per rupee in Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore Districts and from 7 to 9 seers per rupee in the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts while that of rice ranges from 4 to 5 seers per rupee in the Tumkur and Mysore Districts from 4 to 4½ seers per rupee in the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts and from 4 to 4¾ seers per rupee in the Kolar District. The inadequacy of fodder stocks and the scarcity of water for both men and cattle are keenly felt in the affected districts.

Measures taken.

6. There has been no departure from the principles laid down in the Government Order of 26th December 1923 to relieve the distress in the affected parts. Government have since sanctioned the remission of wet assessment in certain taluks of Kolar and Tumkur Districts.

Fodder arrangements.

7. All the State Forests have been thrown open for free grazing. With a view to enable the ryots to save their best agricultural stock, Government have authorized the Conservator of Forests to cut and stack 6,000 tons of hay at a cost of Rs. 95,000 in the malnad forests for being supplied free to cattle going there from the affected maidan districts and also for being supplied to the districts for sale to the people at concession rates. In addition to the above facilities, the Director of Agriculture has been requested to purchase paddy straw in the channel tracts of the Mysore District and transport it to Goribidnur for sale to ryots

To enable even the poorer classes of the ryots to secure the paddy straw, Government have authorized its sale on the Takavi Loan System, the price being recovered from the ryots in two equal annual instalments. At the special request of the Government, the authorities of the Mysore, and Madras & Southern Maharatta Railways have allowed concession rates for the transport of fodder to the affected areas. In Maddagiri Taluk, permission has been accorded to cut and remove date leaves for being used as fodder to the cattle. An experiment is being made to feed the cattle on prickly pear .

Water Supply.

8. Government have authorized the sinking of temporary wells in the beds of tanks, hallas and streams and the deepening of existing wells in places where there is scarcity of water. To provide cattle with water, the deepening of several existing gokattes has been sanctioned.

Relief Works.

9. To give employment to people in the affected tracts, several tank maintenance works, tank restoration works, road works and village improvement works have been undertaken. Gratuitous Relief has been also authorized in extreme cases. Takavi loans have been ordered to be given liberally and subsistence loans have also been authorized to be granted, free of interest in deserving cases. For the purpose of giving loans in the affected districts, a sum of Rs. 3,25,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner.

10. The Dewan and the Second Member of Council visited certain taluks of the Tumkur and Kolar Districts during the month of January 1924 and inspected the works in progress. As a result of their inspection Government in their Order No. 355-414/D. dated 26th January 1924 issued certain further instructions in regard to the measures to be adopted to relieve the distress. A copy of this Government Order is herein enclosed for the information of the Hon'ble the Resident.

I have etc.

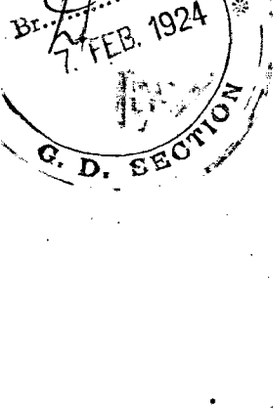
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

No. 1211 Enc.
114-1892.

233
DS
Dis 30-23-3

From

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.



To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 6th February 1924.

Subject:—

Continuance of the submission of telegraphic reports on first indication of famine or scarcity.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to my letter No.8564, dated the 26th October 1923, and to say that the orders of the Government of India communicated therein relate only to the discontinuance of the weekly telegraphic summaries referred to in rules I to III of Part A of the rules a set of which was forwarded to you with letter from this office No.4804, dated the 9th June 1922. The Government of India state that separate reports should continue to be sent to them regarding early indications of crop failure or distress, in accordance with the requirements of rule VI when occasion arises. I am to request that such reports may kindly be sent to this office for transmission to the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

N. Cater

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

BJ

8

Muz 4]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

Muzrai Secretariat

( )

, *the* 192 .

Date of issue 20/2/24.

Signed by W. L. V. H.

Section Pol

File No. 36-23

Serial No. 4

No. Pol 793/Enclosure.

To

The Secretary to the
Hon'ble the Resident
in Mysore

Sir,

With reference to
your letter no 12 11
114-1892
dated the 1st Feby 1924,
I am directed to forward
herewith a brief report
regarding the "distress" in
the State for the week ending

over.

16th February 1924. ~~for transmission to the Govt of India~~.

I have etc
G.V.V
W Rewley to Govt
Sec
BG 19/2/24

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

WD 0563—GPB—2,500—27-7-22

10

Brief report re distress
-in the state for the
week ending 16.2.24
(to accompany the letter
to the Residency).

Parts newly affected & rainfall.

no new villages were
affected during the week.
there was no rainfall
-in any part of the state.

Agricultural operations.—

Sugarcane, Bengal gram
paddy & ragi are being
harvested in certain portions
of Tumkur, Kolar & Chitaldrug
Dts. coffee has begun
harvested in the Kadur Dt.
The crops of sugarcane
mulberry, cotton & paddy
are withering for want of
rain -in the Mysore, Hassan,
Shimoga & Kadur Dts.

Relief works & Labour.— Relief
works generally consisting
of Tank maintenance works,
T. R. works, temporary well works
& V. I works have been started
-in the affected parts of Kolar,
Kolar & Tumkur Dts.

the no. of persons employed during the week being 3545, 1613 & 444 respectively.

Prices of food stuffs:- The prices of food-stuffs though high are stationary.

Fodder & cattle:- Much difficulty is felt for want of fodder & cattle in Level parts of the State. Arrangements have been made to supply the required quantity. Thro' the finest & tryst depts. the experiment of feeding the Cattle on prickly pear conducted in the Kolar Dt is reported to be successful. Cattle are healthy except for Black-Quarter & anthrax in certain parts of the State.

Difficulty for water is felt almost everywhere. Arrangements have been made to sink temporary wells wherever necessary. Takavi & Land Improvement Loans are granted liberally.

During the year Gratuitous relief was given to 356 persons in the Tumkur Dt 49 persons in the Kolar Dt & 2 persons in the Bellary Dt.

12 Private Charity:- 30 wells
15 kundas repaired
have been sunk in the
~~Kankanhalli Taluk~~ Bluest
by private people without
any aid from Govt—

Public Health is generally
good except for plague, cholera,
influenza, & smallpox in
certain parts. Necessary preventive action
is being taken to check
the spread of the disease

C. V.

9/2/27

13

Muz 4]

SUBJECT .....

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.....

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

Section Dis

File No. 30-23

Serial No. 5

Muzrai Secretariat

( )

, *the* *192* .

No. 580/Dis

Date of issue 21/2/24

Signed by Mr. D. Nicamiah

To

The Revenue Commr.

Sir,

I am directed to request that the Consolidated weekly report ~~on the seasonal conditions in the State~~ in the matter may be arranged to be ~~kept~~ so as to reach this office submitted on Monday, instead of on Tuesday as hitherto ~~to facilitate~~

over.

As a brief report of the seasonal conditions in the State has to be sent to the Residency every Tuesday.

forwarded
the ~~submission~~ of the brief
report to the Residency on
Tuesday.

Shaweck

20.2.24.

Rev Lee's report
for

20/2/24

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

WD 0563—GPB—2,500—27-7-22

Pol 165

No. 1757 Enc.
112-1906.

1915

395

From

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Resident in Mysore.

Rel 1142 / Dis 30-23-14

R. O. 2—R. P. B.—8-1923.—5,000.

Dated Bangalore, 20th February 1924.

No. 1650 Enclos.
112-1906.

391 Dis.

From N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Resident in Mysore.

Dis 30-23-6

To The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

Revenue Department.

Subject:—

Agricultural situation in Mysore State.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. Pol. 770, dated the 13th February 1924, and to request that the Government of Mysore will be so good as to forward in April next a further report on the agricultural situation for submission to the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to the Resident.

BJ

3. The special and final reports referred to in rules XII, XIII, XIV and XV may also be forwarded to this office as and when they become necessary.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for Secretary to the Resident.

BJ

16

Muz 4]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

Muzrai Secretariat

( )

, the *192* .

Date of issue 26th Feb. 1924

Signed by M. K. V. A.

Section

File No. 30-23

Serial No. 8

No. Pol 809 Enl

To

The Secretary to the

Resident in Mysore

Sir,

With reference to

the correspondence ending

with ~~your~~ letter No.

1757

112-1956 dated the 22nd Feby

1924, I am directed to

forward herewith a brief

report regarding "distress"

over.

in the State, for the week
ending the 23rd February 1924.

I have etc

V.V.V.
For Resident Magistrate
Fiji

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

WD 0563—GPB—2,500—27-72.

18

Brief report [to the accompany Residency letter] for the week ending 23.2.24

1) One village in the Kolar District was newly affected. There was no rainfall in any part of the State.

Standing crops of mulberry, Sugar cane, & Castor in Chennapatna Taluk, B. Gram & Jola in Hassan Dt. are withering while those of Castor, Cotton Horsegram in the Chitaldrug Dt. are almost dried up. Raji is still being harvested in parts of Kolar & Bangalore Districts, & cutting being from 6 to 12 annas

2) The following table gives the no. of works in progress & the cost & daily wages thereof

	T.P. Works		T.R. Works		T. Works not furnishing Returns
Tumkur	54	1274	1	Nil	
Kolar	26	602	3		
Bangr	No. reed.		1		9

V. I Works

40	nil
26	30.
7	not furnished

The No of persons Employed
on their works is as follows

Tambaram	not procurable	19
Kolar	2807	
Bangr-	80.	

3. Prices, though high, are stationary, Rajis sells at 7.08 seers per rupee
Rice, at 4.05 seers

4. No difficulty in fodder
conditions. Malnad has run
forests and heavy showers
and hence destitute of the
affected parts by Govt
agency, cattle are generally
healthy.

5. The following table gives
the details of Takavi & other
loans distributed

	Up to end of previous week	During the week
Tambaram	02197	6713
Kolar	3296¼	3300
Bangalore	8230	300
Mysore	790	nil
Chitaldrug	15.75	200.

6. Gratuitous Relief was given
during the week to 377 persons
in Tambaram dist 148 persons in
Kolar dist.

7. Public health is generally
good.

8 General. Principal Crops
conditions are below Rabi
& reports to be despatched
in Kolar & Chitaldrug.

26.2.24.

Rec 26/2
Rep. Secy

Muz 4]

20

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

Muzrai Secretariat

( )

, *the* *192* .

Date of issue 26.2.24

Signed by Mr T.R.

E

Section Dr

File No. 30-23

Serial No. 9

No. 604/Dr

To The Revenue Commissioner

Sir,

I am directed to invite reference to G.O. no R 261-320/R.T. 26-2-2 dated 13th Aug 1922 regarding submission of certain reports to the Govt of India and to request that the monthly report refd

over.

to be sent to the Residency
by the 4th of every month.

may be forwarded so as
to reach this office on
the 3rd after the month.
The first report for the
month of Feby 1924 may be kindly
submitted by the above date.
A copy of the form of the Report is appended
herewith for ready reference

Thanks

28.2.24
Secy to Govt
By Govt Rev Dept

List of enclosures.

Memorandum
Copy to Accts. of the Govt for info.
with reference to the Govt. ref to
therein

By

Copied by

Examined by

Rev Secy

WD 0563—GPB—2,500—24-7-22

By
27.2.24

25058

No. D.48 of 23-24. Office of the Revenue Commissioner
Enc one in Mysore,
Bangalore. the 1st March 1924.

From

K. Chandy, Esq., B.A.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Dis 30-23-10

& REV. SECTT.
- MAR 1924
D.

To

K.V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.604/Dis. dated the 28th February 1924 requesting submission of the monthly report referred to in Government Order No. R.261-320/R.M. 26-21-2 dated the 13th July 1922, I have the honour to forward herewith a Famine statement in the prescribed form for the month of February 1924.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
K. Chandy
Revenue Commissioner.

VRR/-

Famine Statement for the month of February 1924.

No.	Name of District.	Area under famine relief.							Tracts under observation and test.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in Col. 3.	No. of persons employed on relief works.	No. of persons on gratuitous relief and Special relief.			Grand total on relief.	No. of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages kitchen, poor houses, &c.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.
1.	Tumkur ‡	2,118.1	3,29,709	2,363	...	...	...	2,363	...	149
2.	Kolar ≠	763.4	1,55,032	255	...	...	...	355	...	49
3.	Bangalore ≠	282.0	74,954	55	...	...	...	55	...	...
4.	Mysore.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

‡ Famine has not been declared. Tank works, Village Improvement Works, Well Works etc. have been started to afford labour to the cooly classes. The figures are the daily averages for the month.

≠ The figures given are the daily average of the last week of the month.

K Chandy
Revenue Commissioner.

VRR/-

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat 24

Dated, Bangalore 6-3-24

No. Pol. 832 Dis. 30-23-11

From

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Revenue Department.

To

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter no Pol. ~~No.~~ 809 dated the 26th February 1924 I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the R.C's ~~brief~~ report regarding distress in the State for the week ending the 1st March 1924.

I am also to forward herewith the return referred to in para 2 of your letter no 1751/112-1906 dated 22nd Feby 1924 for the month of Feby 1924.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

M[illegible] 4]

25

SUBJECT ....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

Muzrai Secretariat

( )

, the *192* .

Date of issue 7. 3. 24

Signed by Dr T. R

Subd Separately

Section Dis

File No. 30-23

Serial No. 12

No. 658

To

The Revenue Commr in Mysore

Sir, With ref[illegible] to your letter No D26 of 23-24 dated 6.3.24

I am directed to request that the weekly report on the seasonal conditions in the State may be furnished in duplicate in future.

I have etc

6.3.24

over. for Revenue Secy

6/3/24

26

No. Pol. 847 Cafore. Dt 10/3/24

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 832/Dis. 30-33-11 dated 6th March 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the duplicate Revenue Commissioner's report regarding distrees in the State for the week ending the 8th March 1934.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

TSR

27

D.26 of 23-24. 10th March 1924.

K. Chandy, Esq., B.A.,

K.V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

Revenue

I have the honour to forward herewith, in duplicate, a report on the present seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending Saturday the 8th March 1924.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DH

Revenue Commissioner.

10/10/3.

VRR/-

28

G. R. S. G/33]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

No. Pol. 874 & one

Dt. 18/3/24.

To

The Secretary to the
Resident

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. Pol 847 dated 10.3.1924, I am directed to forward herewith a duplicate copy of the Rev Comm's report regarding dislikes in the State for the week ending 15th March 1924.

I have etc

10/3/24 In Rev Leg

G. R. S. G/33]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

29

No Pol 898/Encl on
of 24.3.24.

To

The Secretary to
the Hon'ble the Resident

Sir,

In continuation
of my letter no Pol
874 dated 18.3.24, I
am directed to forward
herewith a duplicate
copy of the Rev Comm's
report on the Seasonal
conditions in the State
for the week ending
the 22nd March 1924.

I have etc

24.3.24.

for Rev Secy to Govt

WD 2230—GPB—1,00,000—23-7-20

Pol. 926 & 930
Dis. 30-23

Dt 1/4/24.

K. V. Anantharaman, Esq., B.A.,

A.N.L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 898 dated the 24th March 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending the 29th March 1924.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

31.3.24

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

31331

R. C. 13.

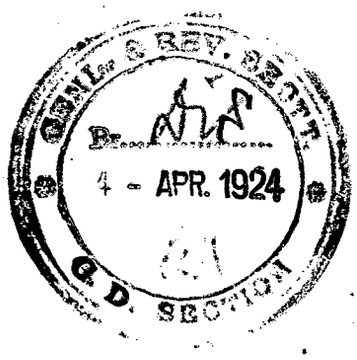
OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE,

Bangalore,...3rd...April...1924.

31

D 612

No. D 48
Enc 2



From

K.Chandy, Esq, B.A.
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

K.V.Anantaraman, Esq, B.A.
Secretary to Government of His Highness the
Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No.D.48 of 23-24 dated 1st March 1924, I have the honour to forward herewith in duplicate famine statement for the month of March 1924.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K Chandy

Revenue Commissioner.

K.A.N.

FAMINE STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1924

No.	Name of District	Area under famine relief							Tracts under observation and test	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in Col.3.	No of persons employed on relief works	No of persons on gratuitous relief and special relief			Grand total on relief	No of persons on test works	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages kitchen, poor houses, etc	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Tumkur	2113.1	3,29,709	2,701(A)	—	—	—	—	—	422(A)
2.	Kolar	808.4	1,99,548	2,112(A)	—	—	—	—	—	55(A)
3.	Bangalore	282	74,954	68(A)	—	—	—	—	—	2(A)

(A) These figures are the daily average for the month.

Revenue Commissioner.

A.A.N.

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

33

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192 .

Date of issue 4-4-24

Signed by [illegible]

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. Pol. 945 Respon

To

The Secretary to the
Hon'ble the Resident
Port of Bandar
Abbas

Sir,

In continuation of my
letter No Pol 832 dated
the 6th March 1924, I
am directed to forward
herewith the six months return ref
to in para 2 of your
letter No 1757/112-1906
dated 22nd Feby/1924

Yours

M

J

for the months of March

1924.

34

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

Pol. 947/Exe. Cue 35 & 7.4.1924

& 30-23

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 926/Dis. 30-23 dated 1st April 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending the ~~28th inst~~ 5th April 1924.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Dabo)

RG
7.4.24

36

Pol 977 Enl

16th April 1924

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 947/Dis. 30-23 dated 7th April 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending the 12th April 1924.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Urgent 37

Pol. 999 before 22/4/24

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 977/Enc. 1. dated 14th April 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending the 19th April 1924.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

38

Pol. 1031

D 28/4/24

To

The Secretary to the
Hon'ble the Resident
in Mysore

Sir,

With reference
to your letter No.
1650 dated the 20th
11-2-1926
Feby 1924 regarding
the submission of a
report on the Agrl
conditions in the State,
I am directed to state
that there has been
practically no change
in the situation esply
in

in the affected tracts,
as can be gathered
from the weekly reports
of the Rev commr. sent
to you from this office.
The general rainfall all
over the State during the
fortnight ending the 15th inst.
has not materially altered
the conditions prevailing in
those parts, though in
regard to water & fodder
scarcity, there ~~is a tendency~~ has been some little
~~towards~~ improvement. The Govt of H. E.
consider it necessary to
~~however~~, continue ~~their ameliorative~~ relief
measures - such as the grant of loans
on a liberal scale and the supply of fodder &c
until the mungar rains fall in
~~more abundance~~ greater abundance
2. I am to add that a further report
on the situation will be forwarded about the
end of May 1924.

I have &c
for Secy to Govt Rev Depts

Pol. 1032 & Secret 39

28-4-24

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

In continuation of my letter No.POL. 999/Enc. One dated 22nd April 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending the 26th April 1924.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

34157 40. Dy no 762 Dis.

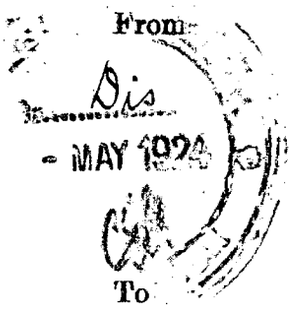
R. C. 13.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, 2nd May 192 4.

No. D.48 of 23-24.

From



K. C h a n d y, E s q u i r e, B.A.,

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

K.V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of MYsore,
Revenue Department, B a n g a l o r e.

SIR,

In continuation of this office No. D.48 of 23-24 dated 3rd April 1924, I have the honour to forward herewith in duplicate famine statement for the month of April 1924.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner,
for Revenue Commissioner,
(absent from station).

VRR/-

Famine Statement for the month of April 1924.

No.	Name of District.	Area affected in square miles.	Area under famine relief. Estimated population of area in Col. 3.	No. of persons employed on relief works.	No. of persons on gratuitous relief and Special relief. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages kitchen, poor houses, &c.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Tracts under observation and test. No. of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Dunkur	2,118.6	3,28,059	3,026 (A)	...	...	...	...	...	425 (A)
2.	Kolar	813.7	2,00,294	5,183 (A)	...	...	...	...	...	72 (A)
3.	Bangalore	282.0	74,954	100 (A)	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
4.	Mysore.									

For Revenue Commissioner.

42

Pol. 1048 from Rl 5/5/24.

K.V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

Revenue

A.N.L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 1032 dated the 28th April 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a famine statement in the prescribed form for the month of April 1924.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

10/3.5.24.

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat 43

Dated Bangalore, 6-5-24.

No. Pol. 1051/Enc

From

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

To

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 1048/Enc. One dated 5th May 1934, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending the 3rd May 1934.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Immediate

General and Revenue Secretariat 44

Dated Bangalore, 13-5-24

No: Pol. 1072 & Jou

From

K.V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

To

A.N.L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 1051 dated the 6th May 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending the 10th May 1924.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat 45

Dated Bangalore, 19/5/24

No. Pol. 1087. Revenue

From

K.V. Anantharaman, Esq., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Revenue Department.

To

A.N.L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 1072 dated the 13th May 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending the 17th May 1924.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

19.5.24.

for Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

Draft

Immediate

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat 46

Dated Bangalore, 27/5/24

No. Pol 1110 Before

From

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

To

A.N.L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 1087 dated the 19th May 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's Report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending the 24th May 1924.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Immediate

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

No. Pol. 1123 Yom

Dated Bangalore, 27-6-24

From

K.V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

To

A.N.L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 1110 dated the 27th May 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending the 31st May 1924.

2. A copy of the Famine Statement for the month of May 1924 is also forwarded herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

ಪ್ರ ಸಂ 903

48

R. C. 13.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE,

Bangalore,..2nd.....June... 192 4.

No. D.48 of 23-24.

From

K. Chandy, Esquire, B.A.,

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

R.V. Anantaraman, Esquire, B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

In continuation of this office No. D.48 of 23-24 dated 2nd May 1924, I have the honour to forward herewith, in duplicate, famine statement for the month of May 1924.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner,
for Revenue Commissioner,
(absent from station).

VRR/-

Famine Statement for the month of May 1924

No.	Name of District.	Area under famine relief. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in Col. 3.	No. of persons employed on relief works.	No. of persons on gratuitous relief and special relief. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Believed in villages with kitchen, poor houses, &c.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Tracts under observation and test. No. of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Kurnul	2118.6	3,28,059	6095	-	-	-	-	-	426
2.	Bolar	814.9	2,01,084	(A) 2163	-	-	-	2163	-	(A) 89
3.	Bangalore	282.0	74,954	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Mysore.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(A) Daily average

For Revenue Commissioner
2/6/24

Immediate

Encl.

50

No. Pol. 1142 Enclosure

Dt. 11/6/24

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 1133/Enc. One dated 2nd June 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending the 7th June 1924.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Immediate 57

No. Pol. 1164 Enc. Dt. 18/6/24.

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 1142/Enc. One dated 11th June 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending the 14th June 1924.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dated, Bangalore, 24/6/24

No. Pol. 1178 Enc one

From K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
Revenue Department.

To

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 1164/Enc. One dated 18th June 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending 21st June 1924.

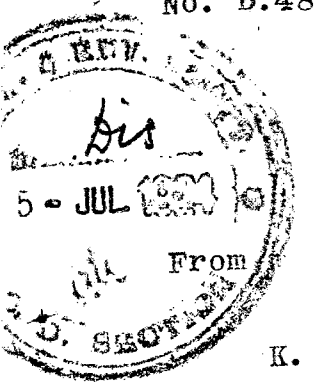
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd/ K. V. A.
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

60581 573 32 Dis

No. D.48 of 23-24.

Office of the Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore,
Bangalore. the 3rd July 1924.



From

K. Chandy, Esquire, B.A.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

K.V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

In continuation of this office No. D.48 of 23-24 dated the 2nd June 1924, I have the honour to forward herewith in duplicate a famine statement for the month of June 1924.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
K Chandy
Revenue Commissioner.

VRR/-

Famine Statement for the month of ....June....1921.

No.	Name of district.	Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in Column 3.	No. of persons employed on relief works.	No. affected by relief and special relief.			Grand total on relief.	No. of persons on test works.	No. of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief workers in receipt of cash wages.	Others in villages on cash wages, test works, &c.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Purnea	2103	3,26,781	(a) 1941	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 432
2.	Saran	581	1,55,259	(a) 377	—	—	—	377	—	(d) 83
3.	Champaran	33	7706	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Daily average.

(d) During the week Ending 26th June 24.

(c) No relief works are under progress in the Bettiah S.D.

Deputy Commissioner.

Abjects

55

Pol. 4. Gyone Dl 1-7-1924.

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 1178/Enc. One dated 24th June 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending 28th June 1924.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. K. V. Anantaraman

for Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

54

Pol. 18 Enfore

27/7/24

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 4/Enc. One dated 1st July 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the famine statement for the month of June 1924.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Pol. 21 Reform

5/7

18-7-24

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

In continuation of this Office letter No. Pol. 18/Enc. One dated 7th July 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending ~~22th June~~ 5th July 1924.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

G. O. No. 13-22/Dis. dated Bangalore, 8th July 1924.

Distress Relief operations during 1924-25

Issues orders regarding the conduct of——

Read--

The several Government Orders on the subject of the grant of relief in the affected areas in the State during the year 1923-24.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No.D.44/23-24 dated the 3rd July 1924 from the Revenue Commissioner requesting sanction to the grant of additional funds to carry on the relief operations in certain parts of the affected districts from 1st July 1924.

ORDER NO.13-22/DIS. DATED 8TH JULY 1924.

Now that the official year has closed, Government consider it necessary that the question of relief operations initiated and carried out last year in the affected areas of the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts should be carefully examined. Judging from the Weekly Seasonal Reports received from the Revenue Commissioner, the rainfall during the past six weeks has, to a considerable extent, obviated the difficulty experienced by the people in the affected districts for fodder and water. The commencement of agricultural operations has afforded employment to the labouring classes and the reports received from the Deputy Commissioners show that the number of coolies employed on relief works is gradually decreasing. It is therefore not necessary to continue the operations on the present scale and Government consider that it would be enough if the works to be continued are strictly limited to areas in which, having regard to local conditions, employment has to be found for the labouring classes for some time longer. All operations connected with distress should be stopped with effect from the 15th of August 1924.

2. In order to ascertain definitely the outlay on account of Distress Relief Operations during the year 1923-24, Government desire that all Heads of Departments entrusted with relief operations, should, before the 23rd of this month, submit to Government information as regards the total grants placed at their disposal, the number of works started by them, the amounts drawn from the Treasury, the disbursements made, and the amounts that lapsed to Government at the end of June last. In compiling this information Heads of Departments should obtain from all disbursing officers, information as to the amounts drawn by them from the Treasury and the payments made by them up to the 30th June 1924.

3. In the case of Tank maintenance works which were started on a large scale to relieve distress, Government consider that incomplete works which have been duly sanctioned and in respect of which nearly half the work has been done must be completed. As the recent rains have brought in a good supply of water to almost all tanks, it is doubtful if any tank maintenance works can be carried out now. If the conditions of any particular tank allow earth work being done at present, which fact must be certified by the Executive Engineer after personal inspection, the maintenance work in respect of that tank may be proceeded with, if there is any demand for labour in its vicinity. The Chief Engineer is requested to submit before the 23rd instant, a list of tank maintenance works which have been started and on which nearly half the estimated amount has been expended till now with particulars of the amounts required to complete them. On receipt of this information, necessary funds will be provided by Government.

4. As regards other relief works such as roads, Village Improvement Works and permanent Well Works (if sanctioned out of Distress Funds), they should be completed so long as they are works sanctioned by proper authority. The funds required for this purpose will, in the first instance, be found out of the grants for these purposes in the current year's budget. In these cases wages should be revised according to the present market conditions. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit before the 23rd instant, in consultation with the Chief Engineer, a list of all such works and the total amount that would be required for their completion so that if any additional amounts are required, they may be provided by Government.

5. LOANS:--The Revenue Commissioner requests that an allotment of Rs. 50,000 may be made for granting Takavi Loans in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts in the month of July. In this connection, Government observe that, as regards applications for loans received during the current year, they should, in the first instance, be met out of the grants provided for the purpose in the current year's budget. In regard to loans, in respect of which only partial payment was made during last year, the Revenue Commissioner is requested to forward (before the 23rd instant), an estimate of the amount that will be required during the current year to pay subsequent instalments on account of such partly paid loans. On receipt of this estimate, Government will provide the necessary grant.

6. GRATUITOUS RELIEF:--The Revenue Commissioner recommends an allotment of Rs. 1,000 for Tumkur and Rs. 500 for Kolar for gratuitous relief for three months. A sum of Rs. 200 is sanctioned for each of the Districts for expenditure till the 15th August 1924.

7. RELIEF TO WEAVERS:--A sum of Rs.2,500 will be placed at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for grant of loans through Co-operative Societies to artisans in the affected areas. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to obtain and furnish information as to the actual amounts disbursed last year under this head up to 30th June 1924.

8. FREE SUPPLY OF SEEDS:--Government do not consider it

necessary to give any free supply of seeds as recommended by the Revenue Commissioner. The relief required may be given by the grant of Takavi Loans.

9. MADDAGIRI--HINDUPUR ROAD:--This road was sanctioned in Government Order dated 4th February 1924. The District Board of Tumkur have to contribute a sum of Rs.5,000 towards the cost of the estimate. This should be recovered at once. Government direct that an equal sum be provided for the purpose from the Distress Funds of last year and that out of this sum of Rs. 10,000 whatever has not been spent during the past year may be expended in continuing the work during the current year. The question of providing additional funds will be considered after that is exhausted. The Chief Engineer is requested to report within a week the sum actually spent on this work till the end of June 1924.

10. GENERAL:--Government desire to emphasise the necessity of all officers concerned furnishing the information now called for within the prescribed time.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

To--The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

61

14th July 1924

Pol. 50 Confl

K. V. Anantharamn, Esq., B.A.,

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

In continuation of this office letter No. Pol.21 dated 8th July 1924 I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending 12th July 24.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Draft

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

No. Pol. 81 Esore Dated, Bangalore, the 22nd July 1934.

From

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

S i r,

In continuation of my letter No. Pol.50/Enc. dated 14th July 1934, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending 19th July 1924.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

06143

63

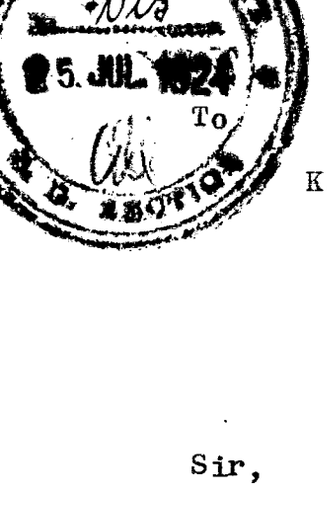
138 Dis

No. D. 26 of 23-24.

Enc one

Office of the Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore,
Bangalore. the 24th July 1924.

25



From

K. Chandy, Esquire, B.A.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

K.V. Anantaraman, Esquire, B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

In continuation of my No. D.26 of 23-24 dated 23rd July 1924, I have the honour to forward herewith in original letter No. D.55 of 24-25 dated 23rd July 1924 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, submitting a report of the commencement and gradual spread of distress in his District during the year 1923-24. He has been asked again to state his requirements.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
K Chandy
Revenue Commissioner.

VRR.

Despatch 64

Pol. 117

29/7/24

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

The Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore
Bangalore

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 81/Enc. One dated 23nd July 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending 26th July 1924.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

29.7.24

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Draft for

65 Dy no 160 Dis

No. D.26 of 23-24 Office of the Revenue Commissioner

Enc {Some report 3 Statements} in Mysore,

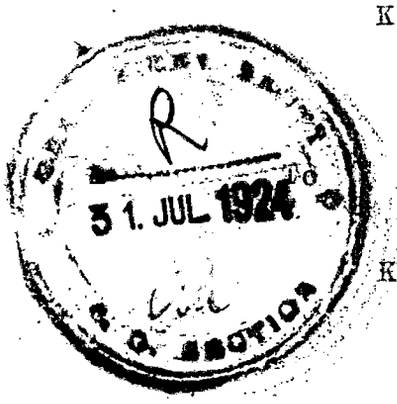
Bangalore. the 30th July 1924.

7142

From

K. Chandy, Esquire, B[redacted]

Revenue Commissio[redacted]n Mysore.



To

K.V. Anantaraman, Esquire, B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Revenue Department, B a n g a l o r e.

Dis

Sir,

In continuation of this office No. D.26 of 23-24 dated 24th July 1924, I have the honour to forward herewith the Chitaldrug Deputy Commissioner's report regarding the Distress that prevailed in the District during 1923-24 received with his letter No. S.C.14 of 24-25 dated 24th July 1924.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K Chandy

Revenue Commissioner.

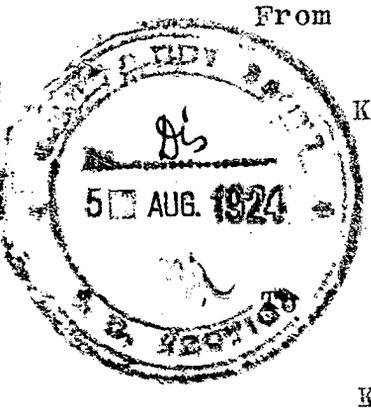
vRR.

66 Dy no 176 Dis

No. D.48 of 23-24.
Enc 2.

Office of the Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore,
Bangalore. the 4th August 1924.

7876



From

K. Chandy, Esquire, B.A.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

K.V. Anantaraman, Esquire, B.A. ,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

In continuation of this office No. D.48 of 23-24 dated 3rd July 1924, I have the honour to forward herewith, in duplicate, a famine statement for the month of July 1924.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Revenue Commissioner.
(Absent from Stn)

VRR.

Famine Statement for the month of ...J.U.L.Y.....1924.

No.	Name of District.	Area under famine relief.							Tracts under observation and test.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in Column 3.	No. of persons employed on relief works.	No. of persons on gratuitous relief and special relief.			Grand total on relief.	No. of persons on test works.	No. of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages kitchens, poor houses, &c.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Tumkur	914.0	2,46,388	‡	-	-	-	-	-	80
2.	Kolar	194.4	58 087	164 ⌀	-	-	-	-	-	40
3.	Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

‡ The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, reports that all relief works have been stopped.

⌀ Daily average. Most of the coolies employed on relief works are now being engaged in fields on agricultural operations.

4. 8. 24

For Revenue Commissioner.

VRR/-

68

Ag no 173

No. D.26 of 23-24.

Office of the Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore,
Bangalore. the 4th August 1924.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
RECD. ON 6 AUG. 1924
Reg. No. 1029

From

K. Chandy, Esquire, B.A.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

K.V. Anantaraman, Esquire, B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith, in duplicate, a report on the present seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending Saturday the 2nd August 1924.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Revenue Commissioner.
(absent from Stn)

A.D.S.W is put up for approval.

5.8.24.

5.8.24.

6.8.24.

Special Weekly Season Report of the State for the Week ending Saturday the 2nd August 1924.

69

Number of villages newly affected.- The number of affected villages in the Kolar District remained the same as in the previous week. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, states that it is not possible to decide whether all or any of the affected villages in Goribidnur Taluk may be removed from the list. In the Tumkur District the condition of six, 1 and 55 affected villages in the Maddagiri, Chiknaikanhalli and Tiptur Taluks respectively is stated to have improved and excepting these villages the situation in the remaining villages continued the same as in the previous week. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, states that the Mungar rains have improved the conditions in the several Taluks and that as such, no taluk can now be said to be affected.

2. Number of villages inspected.- The number of affected villages and of the works inspected during the week by the Amildars and Sheikdars were as follows:-

District.	Number of villages inspected by		Number of villages not inspected for a month.	Number of works inspected by the Amildars.
	Amildars.	Sheikdars.		
Tumkur	106	171	169	3
Kolar	144	394	39	28
Bangalore	-	7	-	-

3. Rainfall and agricultural operations.- The rainfall recorded at several places in the affected parts of the State is contained in the appended statement. In the Tumkur District there was no rainfall during the week in any part of it except in three places where rain ranging from 10 cents to 35 cents is stated to have fallen. Rainfall in the Kolar District is recorded only in 4 places, in which 61 cents is the highest figure recorded. The Deputy Commissioner states that about 3 miles north of Sidlaghatta and in a portion of Bassttihalli there was about an inch of rain. Excepting a few showers here and there in some taluks of the Bangalore District, there was no rainfall during the week.

The

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, states that rain is badly wanted in all the Taluks for the standing crops; while in the Tumkur District 2 or 3 showers are reported to be urgently needed.

Sowing operations.- Sowing operations are going on in parts of Tumkur, Kunigal and Turuvekere (Sub) Taluks and also in some of the Taluks of Kolar and Bangalore Districts.

Condition of standing crops.- The standing crops of sugarcane, paddy, ragi, avare, jola, togare and til in parts of Tumkur and Bangalore Districts are reported to be in good condition; while in parts of Gubbi Taluk they are reported to be withering for want of rain.

4. Relief works and labour.- Details regarding the works in progress in the various districts are given in the following statements.-

District.	Number of works started with estimated cost.								
	Tank maintenance.				Tank restoration.				V.I.
	No.	Estimate	Outlay during the week.	Total expenditure.	No.	Estimate	Outlay during the week.	Total expenditure.	No.
Tumkur	79	82009	889	38239	2	5984	-	1039	37
Kolar	87	82565	125	33314	22	42547	-	5628	179
Bangalore	4	2242	-	-	1	2280	-	282	29

Continued.-

Village Improvement.			Temporary wells.				No. of persons employed during the week.	Increase or decrease over previous week.	No. of persons requiring work.
Estimate	Outlay during the week.	Total expenditure.	No.	Estimate	Outlay during the week.	Total expenditure.			
6503	-	2356	44	1985	-	888	Not furnished.		36722
16880	255	10775	798	34158	[illegible]-	21725	164	-52	36774
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In the Kolar District some of the works have been stopped for want of coolies, as they are finding labour on the fields. In Bagepalli Taluk there is, it is reported, some demand for labour in Chelur and Pathapalya Hoblis and Village Improvement works are ordered to be started there.

Some

Some people in parts of Gudibanda Sub Taluk are stated to be in need of employment. The cooly classes in parts of Bangalore District are finding sufficient labour locally and there is no necessity to start any works to give them employment for the present.

5. Prices of food stuffs.- The prices of ragi ranged from 7 to 7½ seers per rupee in parts of Kolar District, 6½ to 8 seers per rupee in parts of Bangalore District; while that of rice, 2nd sort, ranged from 4 to 4½ seers per rupee in parts of Kolar District and 4 to 5 seers per rupee in parts of Bangalore District. The prices of food stuffs in Tumkur District remained stationery. The markets are well supplied and food grains are available near the works. It is seen from the Railway returns that 87 bags of sugar (2851 maunds) and 23 bags (67 maunds) of tamarind were exported during the week from Kolar Station to parts outside the State.

6. Fodder and cattle.- The quantity of paddy straw sold at the fodder depot at Goribidnur during the week is 2 tons and 2223 lbs. valued at Rs.111-12-0. No hay was sold at the Malur Fodder depot during the week, though the price thereof has been reduced. There is still demand for malnad hay in Srinivasapur Taluk and 65 bales of paddy straw have since been received at the depot. The condition of cattle in this taluk is reported to be not yet quite good. Rinderpest is reported to be prevailing in parts of Turuvekere Sub Taluk and precautionary measures are being taken to arrest the spread of the disease.

7. Supply of drinking water for men and cattle.- On account of the recent rains drinking water is available both for men and cattle in all the affected parts of the State.

8. Loans.- [illegible]

Details regarding Takavi and Land Improvement Loans are given below:-

District.	Amount of loan granted.		Total.
	Up to the end of the week.	During the week.	
Tumkur	Rs. 3,18,995	Rs. 8,100	Rs. 3,27,095
Kolar	2,01,966 ‡	7,955	2,09,921
Bangalore	24,385	-	24,385

‡ Revised figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

9. Statement of crime and people wandering in search of labour.- There was no abnormal rise in crime in any part of the State during the week.

10. Gratuitous Relief.- 80 men in Tumkur District and 40 in Kolar District were given gratuitous relief during the week, the total expenditure being Rs.898 and Rs.852 respectively. ~~One~~

~~[illegible]~~

11. Public health.- Public health is generally good except for cholera in parts of Pavagada/Talukx; small pox in parts of Bowringpet and Srinivasapur Goribidnur, Bowringpet, Bagepally and Kunigal Taluks; and plague in parts of Malur Taluk.

12. G e n e r a l.- The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, reports that the cessation of rain in the District has revived the anxiety, that rain is urgently wanted throughout for the standing dry crops and that kambli hula pest has appeared in several taluks. The Deputy Commissioner visited the interior and frontier villages of Bagepally Taluk and found that sowing operations have been completed in about 15 villages, that water was available for men and cattle and that Panchamas there wanted some work. Panchayet and Village Improvement Works have been arranged to be started for the present. The Deputy Commissioner states that if rains hold back for a fortnight longer some tank maintenance works will have to be taken up and that due intimation has been given to the Public Works Department ~~in~~ in the matter. A similar state of things is reported to prevail in a few villages of the Gudibanda Sub Taluk and the Sub Division Officer has been deputed to inspect these villages and to adopt similar measures, if necessary.

Revenue Commissioner. 4/8/

23

Statement showing the rainfall in the various parts of the State during the week ending Saturday the 2nd August 1924.

District.	Place.	Quantity. In.	Cents.
Bangalore.-	Hesaraghatta	0	6
	Soldevanhalli	0	5
	Dodballapur	0	6
	Tyamagondlu	0	16
	Kankanhalli	0	21
	Channapatna	0	15
	Hebbagodi	0	29
	Closepet.	0	38
Tumkur.-	Koratagere	0	18
	Gubbi	0	10
	Tovinkere	0	35
Kolar.-	Goribidnur	0	23
	Gudibanda	0	44
	Boyalpad	0	61
	Bagepalli	0	19

For Revenue Commissioner.

4/8/24.

VRR.

74

Submitted to His Highness.

I beg to submit herewith for His Highness' gracious perusal the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the affected parts of the State for the week ending the 2nd August 1924.

Bangalore,
7th August 1924.

7 AUG 1924

S.N.

75

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharajà.

Subject.

Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the affected parts of the State for the week ending the 2nd August 1924.

97

Order.

~~KRW~~
9/8/24

76 5-8-24.

Pol. 139. Revenue

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,

The Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

In continuation of my letter No. Pol. 117 dated 29th July 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report on the seasonal conditions in the State for the week ending Saturday the 2nd August 1924.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

77

Lol 166

R. O. 2.—R. P. B.—8-1923.—5,000.

No. 6293 Enclos. *Dated Bangalore,* 8th August 1924.
112-1906.

FROM A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

9 AUG. 1924

To The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

Subject:—

Scarcity in certain parts of the Mysore State.

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the report forwarded with your letter No. Pol.139/Dis., dated the 5th August 1924. I am to invite a reference to Rules IX, XIV & XV of the Rules a set of which was forwarded with letter from this office No.4804, dated the 9th June 1922, and to request that the Hon'ble the Resident may be favoured with a report as soon as famine conditions cease to exist.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT

BJ

No.6293. dated Bangalore 8th Augusut 1924.

From,

A.N.L. Cater Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Resident in Mysore.

To,

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

Subject :- Scarcity in certain parts of the Mysore State.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the report forwarded with your letter No.Pol.139/Dis dated the 5th August 1924. I am to invite a reference to Rules IX, XIV & XV of the Rules a set of which was forwarded with letter from this office No.4804, dated the 9th June 1922, and to request that the Hon'ble the Resident may be favoured with a report as soon as famine conditions cease to exist.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

Sd/ A.N.L.Cater.
Secretary to the Resident.

" Copy "

C.R. Ramakrishna
Registrar, G.R.S.

G. I. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT 79

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 192 .

Date of issue 8/8/24

Signed by [illegible]

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. Pol. 146 Reserve

To

The Secy to the Resident
in Mysore

Sir,

In continuation of
this office letter no.
Pol 139 dated 5th Augt 1924,
I am directed to forward
herewith a copy of the
Statement of famine rec'd from the Resident
for the month
of July 1924.

Yours obedt

for Secy

WD 0632-GPB—18000—16-8 29

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

80

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 192 .

Date of issue 9.8.25

Signed by Mr. T.R

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. D 98103
(Incl report)

To

The Revenue Commr
in Mysore,

Sir,

In returning herewith
the report of the Deputy
Commr Tumkur D.T. on
the distress relief measures
in that district during
the year 1923-24, received
with your memo no
D.a.b./24-25 dated 23.7.24,
I am directed to state

request that a Consolidated
report ~~prepared during the~~ of Distress Relief &
Operations in the State during
last year may be forwarded
to Govt by about the 15th Aug/1924:
The two statements shewing
the allotments, expr & the lapses
under the several heads of
relief sanctioned by Govt, recd
with the above memo are herewith
returned herewith

I have etc

Rec'd
24.7.24.

Rec'd Govt
Jnr

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

C. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT 802

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to ....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *192* .

Date of issue 15-802

Signed by .....

Section Dis

File No.

Serial No.

No. D 110

Ends 2 rpts

To

The Revenue Commr

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter no D 103/ dated the 9th August 1974, I am directed to return herewith for necessary action the reports on distress relief operations of the deputy Commrs of Kolar & Chitradurg, recd

over

WD 0632-GPB—18000—16-8 28

with your letters nos 53
D 26/23-24 dated the 25th Jul 1924
and 30th Jul 1924 respectively.

I have etc

SMR 12/8

For Secretary of State

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT 84

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192 .

Date of issue 15th August 1924

Signed by M. K. V. A

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. Pol 161 Enclt

To

The Secy to the Resident
in Mysore

Sir,

In continuation of
my letter no Pol 146 dated
the 8th August 1924, I
am directed to forward
herewith a copy of the
Revenue Commrs report
on the seasonal condition
in the parts affected by
drought in the State,

In the week ending the
9th August 1924

85

Yarmouth

2002 18/2

In Revising Office
1929

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

86

A no. 222 Dis

Pol 209

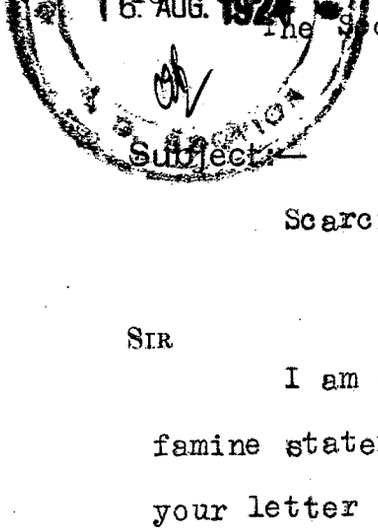
R. O. 2.—R. P. B.—8-1923.—5,000.

No. 6477 Enclos. *Dated Bangalore,* 15-16 August 1924.
112-1906.

From

N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.



To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

Scarcity in certain parts of the Mysore State.

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the famine statement for the month of July 1924 received with your letter No. Pol.146/Dis., dated the 8th August 1924, and to state that, as the number of people affected is now very small, no more reports are required. I am however, to request that the final report asked for in my letter No.6243, dated the 8th August 1924 may kindly be forwarded to this office in due course.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT

BJ

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

87

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192 .

Date of issue 19/8/24

Signed by Mr. T. R.

Section Dis

File No.

Serial No.

No. 112/D

To

The Revenue Commi

in Mu

Sir,

With reference

to the correspondence

ending with your

letter No D 26 dated 11/8

I am directed to state

that, as the numbe

of people affected is

now very small, the

Monthly famine Statemen

over.

WD 0632 - GPB—1800—16-8 28

is not required. I ack however
to request that the final
report called for in this Govt
letter No 103 dated 2-8-94.
prepared severally on the lines set forth
in Sec 305 of the Famine
Famine code 1901 maybe
forwarded by post at a very early
date. The report is required without fail for the Secy of State's use
to the Govt of
India also-

I have etc -
Resd 18/8

Sent 16/8 Revenue Dept
Feb

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

R. S. VI—G/32]

89

UBJECT.....

.....

.....

ry No. of letter replied to.....

eneral and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 191 .

ate of issue 29/8/24

igned by M. K. V. A.

Section

File No.

Serial No.

pol. No. 216.

To The Secretary to the
Hon'ble the Resident in
Nyraw

Sir,

I am directed to
acknowledge the
receipt of your letter
no 6845/112-1906 dated
the 26th August 1924
and to state in reply
that the areas in que
except the Taluks of Nadgaon &
may be considered
Pawapadaw the Zamindari A

over.

having Vesticals Cease to be
affected by distress.

417
27-8

I herewith.
Per 27/8

27.8.24 Revenue Branch
for

Memo no 137/D dated 29.8.24

Copy of the above is
forwarded with compliments
to the Rev Comm in reply
to his memo with the request that the
final report on distress Relief Petitions called for already maybe
submitted at an early date.
By Order

27.8.24 for Revenue Branch
for

List of enclosu

Copied by

Examined by

89 90

Pol. 261

No. 6845 ENCLOS. Dated Bangalore, 26th August 1924.
112-1906.

FROM

M. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue Department.

Subject:—

Scarcity in certain parts of the Mysore State.

SIR

In continuation of my letter No.6293, dated the 8th August 1924, I am directed to enquire whether the areas in question may be considered as having practically ceased to be affected by famine. As the Government of India require a reply by telegram, I am to request the favour of an early reply.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M Cater

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

BJ

342/26.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Office of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,

Dated Bangalore 9th September 1924.

No. D 26 of 23-24

From

K. Chandy, Esq., B.A.,

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Revenue Department, Bangalore.

S i r,

PRELIMINARY:-- I have the honour to submit herewith (in duplicate) a report on the administration of relief measures in the parts of the State affected by drought and distress during the year 1923-24 as desired in your letters Nos.D.104 and D.112 dated 9th August 1924 and 19th August 1924 respectively.

2. R A I N F A L L:-- The rainfall in the State owing to its situation in the South Indian Peninsula is very varied and peculiar. In the West the Western Ghats, which are comparatively near the sea, intercept the rain-bearing clouds that come in at the onset and the continuance of the South-West Monsoon, with the result that the Western portion of the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts, which comprise the Malnad proper or the hilly portion, get the heaviest rainfall and that too during the months of June, July and August. Coorg and Malabar, which form the Western flank of the Mysore District and are a link between the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan system of hills (Western Ghats) and the Nilgiris, take in much of the rain of the South-West Monsoon during these months whereas the Mysore District, which lies

immediately to the east of these, receives a comparatively poor rainfall. The farther to the east the portions of the State lie to the Western Ghats the more precarious and the smaller in volume is the rainfall. After a comperative lull in September, the retreating South-West Monsoon or what is familiarly known as the North-East Monsoon lasts from October to December and the distribution of these rains even in the Eastern portions of the State is very varied. If there is a strong current blowing during October and November, a plentiful rainfall often breaching some big tanks in the eastern river systems will result. If, unfortunately, as sometimes happens, the reverse is the case the agriculturists have to wait anxiously in a state of blank expectation till the actual appearance of the South-West Monsoon in the following June. Some advance showers are of course expected during the months of April and May, but these cannot be counted upon; if they come, it is so much to the good; if they do not fall, the agriculturist is none the worse, provided there have been bountiful rains in the previous North-East Monsoon.

3. Natural conditions in the Water-sheds:-- The average rainfall of the State is 36 inches and 10 cents, the averages for the Districts being as appended in the margin. When the rainfall figures are examined in detail with reference to the several registering stations in the Districts and the basins in which these lie, it appears that there is not much to choose between the rainfall of any, the eastern portion of Mysore and that in the

Bangalore District.	30.65	Inches.
K o l a r "	27.98	"
Tumkur "	25.72	"
Mysore "	28.06	"
Hassan "	38.57	"
Shimoga "	57.55	"
Kadur "	74.66	"
Chitaldrug "	21.33	"

x

See Appendix on river basins and Forests.

Malnad districts, the eastern portion of Kadur and the main

portions of the Tumkur Districts, or between the eastern parts of the Shimoga and the Hassan Districts and portions of the Bangalore District. The rainfall in the Eastern and Northern parts of Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Districts is remarkably light compared to the rainfall in the rest of the country. And it so happens that the natural tree growth in portions which are most susceptible to precarious rainfall is also very sparse. Thus in a year of scanty rainfall the absence of grass synchronizes with the absence of rainfall in the tracts concerned, the farther east and north we go.

4. The Agriculturist:-- The main occupation in the State is agriculture. The other principal occupations such as weaving and sericulture, trade and commerce are only supplementary to, or dependent upon, agriculture. When the agriculturist has a good year, other occupations look up and trade is brisk and everybody is cheerful; when it is otherwise the agriculturist is in despair and the other classes that depend in ordinary years upon his capacity for production are affected even in a worse degree and the entire economic condition of the people of the State as a whole becomes seriously weakened. The rise in prices of grains, food stuffs and other agricultural produce is often considered to have benefited the agriculturist first and foremost. Even in a year when he has good crops, the agriculturist has, for his other requirements has to pay the market prices of those articles which he does not grow and which he has to buy; and for these he has to pay their present value which would equally have risen high. But in a year when the crops fail, the agriculturist himself is worse than many a wage-earner for he has, in addition, to buy his food and seed grains. Moreover, the thriftlessness which becomes more or less a national characteristic when the bulk of the people, on account of ~~due to~~

the uncertainty of the seasons and other causes are normally unable to earn anything more than their subsistence, has stood in the way of much of the surplus being saved. So it cannot be said that the ~~the~~ high level of prices which has been ruling for the past few years has materially benefited the agriculturist and added to his reserve staying power.

5. His normal condition:-- In the case of the Mysore and Hassan Districts, it so happens that the channels which are drawn off the rivers flowing through them ensure successful crops even in years of scanty rainfall in places within the reach of irrigation. And naturally the tracts which lie in fairly immediate proximity of these favoured tracts are also to an extent immune from the effects of precarious rainfall and will only be affected when the drought is serious and prolonged. In less favoured tracts, the agriculturist on whose normal condition, as has been stated above, all the classes of the country depend will even after a single failure of rains not have much to spare for purchases, specially of the grain he has been accustomed to grow, and when prices have become higher than usual in years of scanty crops, he cannot sustain himself and much less can he support others. The Railway system and numerous roads well laid down and well distributed in the several parts of the State including parts that are most liable to drought cannot be of much use in lean years for transport of corn locally produced, as there would be no surplus corn to be transported.

6. Examination of rainfall in susceptible areas:--

In 1908-09 occurred the last serious drought which prevailed in the greater part of the State and called for relief measures on a large and specially organized scale. In Chapter I of the Report of Administration of relief measures during that period, Mr. Rangacharri Iyengar sums up

the characteristics of rainfall and outturn of crops during the years anterior to 1908-09. It is seen from the figures given in paras 7 to 11 thereof that good, tolerable and bad years were fairly mixed up so that it cannot be said of any one year that it was preceded by a quinquennium of good years. Statement "A" appended gives the rainfall of the Taluks which are most susceptible to precarious rainfall for the years 1909 - 1923 (calendar years). The rainfall (for) of the first six months of 1924 is also given in it. The rainfall in any particular year has not been uniform in the several Districts and even in the same District the rainfall in the Taluks affected has not been found to be uniform in the same year. So, a determination of a particular "Distress" year with reference to any particular locality has to be made by a calculation as to whether a particular year in question has been preceded by one, two, three or more bad years. That is why we find in the Distress of 1908-09, the affected parts were scattered over several Districts and parts of Taluks often very wide apart and generally considered fairly immune from the vicissitudes of rainfall.

7. Antecedent rainfall in susceptible areas:-- The rainfall for the years 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 for the several Taluks mentioned in statement 'A' has been given in statement 'B', the two ~~Rix~~ distinct periods of the preceding North-East Monsoon and the South-West Monsoon being given separately. It will be seen therefrom that the portions which have been badly affected during the year 1923-24 are those which have had scanty and ill-distributed rains for the previous years. And this affords an explanation as to why portions which were considered as deeply affected in 1908-09 (e.g., parts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts) have not been affected by drought this

this season, beyond being generally affected by the scanty rains of the current year (1923-24). Those susceptible areas grow mostly dry crops for which seasonable rainfall more than mere quantity is essential.

8. Rainfall in Districts since 1909-10:-- Statement 'C' gives the average rainfall in each District from 1909-10 (July to June) to 1923-24 (July to June). The average for the State is also shown. This table shows that so far as the Kolar and Tumkur Districts are concerned, the averages for the last 3 years are poor. It is this succession of lean years that renders the agriculturist unable to withstand the effects of drought and its consequences as has been stated above.

9. The yield of crops immediately prior to 1923-24:-

The yield of crops in each District is estimated in terms of annas - 16 annas being regarded as the normal crop. From the figures given in the State Administration Reports, statement 'D' has been compiled to show the average yield of each in terms of annas in the case of each District for the six years from 1917-18 to 1922-23 (both inclusive). The five principal food stuffs grown in the State viz., Paddy, Ragi, Horsegram, Cholum and Sugarcane, are mentioned in the statement and a study of the figures in respect of each of these from year to year is very instructive. Taking ragi for instance, which is the main food crop of the State, the following conclusions regarding the yield could be formed:--

In Bangalore in the years 1917-18, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23, the yield was more than 8 annas; while in only one year 1918-19 the yield was below 8 annas; in

in Kolar the yield was above 8 annas in the years 1917-18, 1920-21, and 1921-22 and it was below 8 annas in the years 1918-19, 1919-20, and 1922-23; in Tumkur the yield was above 8 annas in the years 1917-18, 1919-20, and 1922-23 and below 8 annas in 1918-19, 1920-21 and 1921-22; in Mysore the yield was above 8 annas in 1917-18, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23 and less than 8 annas in 1918-19; in Hassan the yield was above 8 annas in 1917-18, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23 and less than 8 annas in 1918-19; in Shimoga the yield was 8 annas and above in the years 1917-18, 1919-20, 1921-22 and 1922-23 and less than 8 annas in 1918-19 and 1920-21; in Kadur, the yield was 8 annas and above in 1917-18, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23 and less than 8 annas in 1918-19; in Chitaldrug the yield was more than 8 annas in 1917-18, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and less than 8 annas in 1918-19, and 1922-23. Thus in respect of ragi grown, Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur Districts showed during the above period only one year in which the yield was less than 8 annas; whereas Chitaldrug and Shimoga showed two and Kolar and Tumkur Districts three years each. Even thus, Chitaldrug District had less than 8 annas in 1922-23, but had more than 8 annas during the preceeding three years 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22; Kolar District had less than 8 annas in 1922-23 but was preceded by two years of yield above 8 annas; and Tumkur District had above 8 annas in 1922-23, but was preceded by two years of below 8 annas in 1920-21 and 1921-22, of 8 annas in 1919-20, of 5.4 in 1918-19 and 8.7 in 1917-18.

A close study of the statement confirms the view that it was in Tumkur and Kolar Districts that the effects of drought were to be most apprehended and in Tumkur District more specially so.

10. Rainfall during 1923:- Statement 'E' appended

gives the rainfall of the Tumkur and Kolar Districts (all Taluks, and of the selected Taluks in the other Districts mentioned in Statement 'A'. Monthly rainfall has been shown for these Taluks. The inference to be drawn as regards the success or otherwise of the agricultural season is briefly noted below:-

Bangalore District:-- Though the Munger showers were fair, the rains in the sowing and subsequent periods were short of the normal specially in the Dodballapur Taluk. The North-East Monsoon was a failure.

Kolar District:-- The Munger rains were fair, but in the sowing and subsequent periods the rainfall was very poor specially in the Taluks of Gudibanda (Sub), Malur, Bagepalli and Kulbagal. Things looked brighter during September but during the subsequent monsoons, the rainfall was very disappointing.

Tumkur District:-- The Munger rains were fair, but the rain in the sowing and subsequent periods were disappointing specially in the Taluks of Maddagiri, Gubbi and Tovarekere. The North-East monsoon was also disappointing.

Mysore District:-- The Nagamangala Taluk had a bad time during July, August and September. The North-East monsoon was also unfavourable.

Hassan, Chinnga and Kadur Districts:-- Though the rainfall in the selected Taluks was scanty (except in certain Taluks during July and August which occurred at the time of the unusual floods of 1923) there is nothing very special to note.

Chitaldrug District:-- The season was fair in the District, but for the practical disappearance of the north-

north-east monsoon.

11. Statistics of prices:-- The statement 'E' appended shows the prices of rice (2nd sort) and ragi which may be considered to be the principal food-stuffs largely consumed by the masses, for the years since 1910-11, as they prevailed in each District. It is seen from this that with regard to rice (2nd sort) prices began to go up as early as 1911-12; in the years 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20, the increase was phenomenal; and it is only for the last year or two that there is a tendency for the prices to go down. With regard to ragi, the same upward tendency is noticeable; the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 showed remarkable increases and it is only latterly that there was some sign of a slight diminution. It will be noticed also from the figures given in this statement that the prices in each District vary in the same year and oftentimes without reference to the capacity of the particular District to produce the particular staple food-crop with reference to the seasonal condition of that year. It may be mentioned that prices are influenced untimately by the law of supply and demand, the quantity produced in a particular year forming only one important factor. Owing to many circumstances that affect prices, apart from the capacity of the soil and the seasonal condition of the year as, for example, the advent of railways, the activity of the trade, the conditions in the surrounding or far-off parts within and outside the State, the prices of the staple food-crops are only a distant reflex of the seasonal condition of the particular year. It is no doubt true that prices give a general idea of the productivity and the seasonal condition of a particular tract, but this is only indirectly. Moreover, and this is what is most important - the prices do not give any indication of what the future seasonal

condition of any period, favourable or unfavourable, might bring about in the material condition of the people of any particular tract. In other words, the condition of the people in any particular year in a particular tract cannot be gathered from a mere survey of the trend of prices. Nor can the level of prices moderate or confirm the results which can be accurately come to about the previous seasonal conditions and the anticipations of the coming season from a study of rainfall and of outturn of staple food crops in previous years. Thus, for purposes of the accurate study of seasonal conditions, the rainfall and outturn of crops form by far the safer guide.

12. Talukwar Rainfall and Crop outturn statistics, the only sure index of seasonal conditions:-- . The various parts of the State are so situated that in any particular year it cannot be said that the seasonal condition of one Taluk will closely approximate to the condition of another, and even in the same Taluk conditions vary in different areas. For example, to take the eastern parts of the State only, we cannot compare Varthur with Hirajur in the Whitefield Taluk; Doribidnur with Srinivasapur in the Kolar District; Dodballapur with Channapatna in the Bangalore District; Pavagada with Gubbi in the Tumkur District. The statistics of rainfall and the outturn of staple crops taken together in juxta position by Talukas must therefore be considered to constitute the only sure data of past seasonal conditions and the future outlook. If a particular year is preceded by bad years, or has just followed a good year which is itself preceded by bad years, the outlook will continue to be anxious. It is this facility to gauge the outlook of the coming season that we must look for in the statistics of the past for purposes of distress relief operations; and as has been stated above, the rainfall and crop outturn

statistics are the only data which are direct and which can be relied upon. Such tables prepared for each Taluk for which famine relief programmes are required to be kept ready in normal times (vide para 20'b' of the Famine Code) for the years 1913 to 1924 are appended. (Statement 'E 2').

13. Antecedent conditions and other features of distress generally in the State:-- The characteristics of the distress and scarcity that have prevailed in the State from time to time may be summarized as follows:--

i. In parts of the State where rainfall is as a rule scanty even a single year's failure of rain may cause acute distress but usually even in such parts people are able to tide over the crisis without much special help from Government unless the drought continues for more than one season.

vide para 5 above

ii. In tracts where wet and commercial crops are grown on a fairly large scale even though there may be no river channels and other perennial means of irrigation, the failure of one year's rain may not show any serious effects but if such failure continues for a series of years after the second year, the consequences become worse and worse as losses are naturally greater where crops of higher commercial value are grown and the recuperative power of the people which asserts itself if the distress is not prolonged becomes seriously impaired when the rains fail for more than two successive years.

iii. The reserves possessed by the people even in tracts in which rains are fairly favourable are not sufficient to carry them over more than one or two bad years and any undue postponement of relief measures is likely to be attended with (by) disastrous results.

iv. As the commencement of distress depends upon more or less continued failure of rains in any area for a

period of more than one year and the general resources of the tract and the rainfall itself shows great vagaries, affected parts are not always contiguous nor is the intensity of the distress uniform.

v. Even the slightest failure of the rains contracts the field of employment and the best policy is to make up the deficiency by taking up irrigation and other works useful for the area at the earliest opportunity.

The Distress of 1923-24 and Relief operations.

14. First indications of distress during 1923-24.

The first indications of distress in the affected parts began to show themselves in the months of July, -- August and September 1923. The symptoms relating to each district are given below in proper sequence.--

Kolar District. The signs of distress were visible in -- parts of Bagepalli Taluk as early as July 1923 when the -- ryots of Katapalya and Mittemari Hoblies, owing to adverse seasonal conditions and inadequate rainfall and consequent difficulty for fodder and drinking water to cattle, prayed for the throwing open of the state forests for free grazing and removal of grass therefrom. As the rainfall in Gudibanda (Sub) Srinivasapur and Goribidnur Taluks was -- disappointing, the Deputy Commissioner was requested by me on 6th August 1923 to submit a confidential report as to the condition of things in regard to water supply, --- sowing operations, sufficiency of labour etc., and to take promptly remedial measures if such were required. A --- reply was received that the season's rainfall in the ---- District had been very deficient and sowing had been complet ed in some taluks but that it had not been attempted in -- roughly half of the District, that ploughing had not been completed in parts of Mulbagal Taluk and that the situation was causing anxiety. On the 13th idem the Deputy Commissioner reported that there was hardly any rain worth mentioning, good rainfall being particularly wanted in the -- taluks of Goribidnur, and Bagepalli, that cattle had been -- suffering greatly for want of fodder in these two taluks, and that employment had to be ~~xxxxxxxx~~ provided by undertaking Taluk Board, village improvement or Huzrai works. During the same month though there was some rainfall in -- Mulbagal and parts of Bowringpet and Malur Taluks, yet the conditions continued bad in parts of Goribidnur Taluk i

in Nagarpore Hobli abutting on Hindupur and parts of Bage-palli, where employment had to be provided. Paddy or ragi straw was requisitioned under my instructions from the -- neighbouring Districts and also from the Mysore District. Some tank maintenance works were proposed to be started in Bagepalli Taluk, the cost being treated as loan to the --- 'atchkatdars' to be recovered from them later on. The use of prickly pear as fodder to cattle was also suggested to the Deputy Commissioner. About the end of August 23 though sowing operations had all been completed in spite of adverse circumstances, fodder difficulty began to increase and spread over a wider area. The fodder situation at Goribidnur and Bagepally was growing worse every day. Information having been received by me that cattle were beginning to die ---- Government were apprised of the situation and the Deputy - Commissioner was also written to; he suggested the opening of depots for selling oil-cake and such foods. Additional grant of Takavi loans to ryots was also asked for. Cattle continued to suffer for want of fodder almost throughout the District.

Tumkur District.- The Deputy Commissioner was asked on 31st August 1923 to report whether sowing operations had been held up anywhere for want of rain and whether work for cooly classes was required to be provided. He reported that there was difficulty for fodder and for the supply of drinking water in Kodigenahalli, Ittigedibbanahalli and Midigesi Hoblis of Maddagiri Taluk, that on account of the with-holding of rains the agricultural operations were at a stand still, that the poor classes required labour and that about 20 Holeya families left for the Nilgiris for work in the coffee Estates. In the 3 Hoblis of Maddagiri Taluk referred to, about 1/4 of the lands were lying fallow for want of rains. The demand for Takavi loans for sustenance and for work was keenly felt -- especially in those Hoblis which bordered Madakasira and -- Hindupur Taluks in the north-east and Goribidnur in the east.

Most

Most of the wells in the villages had dried up and even kapile wells had poor supply. The rainfall in September enabled the completion to some extent of sowing operations. Difficulty for fodder was felt in Tiptur, Pavagada and Koratagere (Sira) taluks.

Bangalore District.- In this District, fodder and water -- difficulty and demand for labour began when the early rains -- of the North-East monsoon failed, Dodballapur and Hoskote Taluks being the worst sufferers.

Mysore District.- When from the daily rainfall reports received in this office it was noticed that the rainfall in --- Malvalli Taluk had not been up to the mark, I request the Deputy Commissioner to investigate the matter. He was also asked to report on conditions in Nagamangala as I received information that they were getting bad. Early in September it was reported that the rains had held off for some time in Nagamangala Taluk and that the standing crops were drying up for want of rain, though fodder and drinking water were still available. When [redacted] the failure of the North-East monsoon the standing crops withered in the affected tracts, the usual signs of -- distress began to appear.

15. The policy followed during 1923-24. When the first indications of -- distress began to manifest themselves as narrated above necessary steps were taken in conformity with the policy --- that has been in the past followed on similar occasions in the State. Though the frame-work of the Famine Code is adhered to in its essentials, yet in the matter of some important details and specially in that relating to the period of -- observation by the starting of test works of relief, departure has been made from the rules of the Famine Code and this has been found to be better suited to the local conditions. The measures adopted in the distress of 1908-09 have been -- described on page 9 of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's Report and as they bring out very forcibly and succinctly the main -- principles that guide relief operation in the State,

State, a few brief extracts therefrom ~~relating to the same~~ have been noted below in order to bring out clearly the variations in our policy as distinguished from that adopted in the Famine Code.---

After a most careful consideration and full discussion with the Deputy Commissioners it was decided that the most practical and in the long run the most economical course was to adhere in the main to the policy followed by Sir A.Seshadri Iyer in the Distress of 1891-92. * * * * * with such modifications as were necessary to suit the conditions of the present day. Steps were accordingly taken to expand ordinary village works so as to keep the people near their homes, to grant loans on a liberal scale in order to enable them to carry on under direct official supervision, tank and well works (in which they had a permanent interest) and also to support their dependants by engaging them in the work to which they are usually accustomed, without such diminution of the normal wages. x x x Various other measures were also concerted to help people such as supply of fodder, import of food grains, supply of seed grains etc In fact our main endeavour was to put heart into the people when they were at the very threshold of distress, instead of a policy of action which would amount to leaving them to their own resources unless/ they agreed to stringent and unpalatable restrictions, with certain prospect of having to take them on hand in an --- emaciated condition later on."

The policy followed hitherto has been not to follow the Famine Code implicitly by starting test works, but to tide over the situation by a rapid expansion of ordinary works that require no skilled labour and give adequate wages for the work -- done. It dispenses with the starting of test works before -- embarking on measures of relief and aim rather at keeping up the spirit of the people and preventing panic and discouragement by the liberal grant of Takavi and by providing work for those that need labour near their own homes by the improvement of their own tanks and villages etc. Another important feature is that --- gratuitous relief was granted in all deserving cases (on the lines

lines of Section 161 of the famine Code) even though a condition of famine had not officially been declared. Separate provision as per section 136 et seq of the famine Code was not made for dependents, but wages paid were such as to provide for them also. It has been found preferable to give fairly adequate wages ~~on wages~~ on works of utility so as to tide over a bad season and thus prevent famine conditions, to starting test works in which a person would get only less than bare sustenance and nothing for his children. The chief differences are the following:--

1. The absence of test works;
2. The labourers are given labour as far as possible near their own homes;
3. The provision of liberal takavi to agriculturists (and artisans) at the very outset in order to prevent unemployment; and
4. The administration of gratuitous relief to the deserving poor as soon as it is found that such relief is quite necessary to prevent emaciation;
5. Wages to be paid on a scale to provide for two dependents also.

The policy, in short is to acknowledge Government's liability for unemployment in years of drought without resorting to test works. It is necessary to observe that the Mysore scheme could succeed only if adopted in its entirety; that a sufficient number of works well spread out, adequate wages, liberal takavi loans and gratuitous relief. These measures h also got to be continued in the bad areas till a good crop is harvested, and in all affected areas till employment becomes normal. If the policy is not adopted entirely, it is much d to adopt the famine Code system, which is slow in starting t thorough after it is started. By giving low wages and thus reducing vitality, by stinting loans or not giving them pro and by stopping works suddenly, there is great risk of condi becoming very unsatisfactory in the event of a second bad following the first. I am submitting as an appendix a li communications in which all the above facts have been deal

P.T.O.

The experience of the Mysore system is that it is not safe to place where a large number of protective irrigation works will be carried out are not available, that there is danger of relief measures being adopted either too soon or too late, the test being in British India which are in the nature of insurance against distress not being subscribed to, and that generally the protective works are liable to be started too early; or continued too long; but if worked with sympathy, and intelligence, and with constant knowledge of local conditions, and if all its aspects as stated above, there is no doubt that it is by far the best suited to conditions in Mysore.

Unfavourable conditions of the present distress:--

Certain conditions peculiar to portions of the affected areas have to be referred to in connection with the distress relief measures that are undertaken. The Malnad or hilly tracts, which are also known as the Ghat districts, have no facilities for transport of fodder or food by railway. Owing to abnormal rains in the Malnad during the months of July and August 1923, the floods in the Malnad damaged the crops of the low lying valleys in these parts, and the re-transplantation of paddy did not produce the usual harvest. In fact in a few cases the restoration of the paddy fields to their previous condition was itself difficult. Hence the yield of the paddy crop in the Malnad was comparatively poor and in these circumstances sufficient grain from these parts could not be expected to get into the affected parts. On account of this, the distress was felt a little more acutely than would have been the case had there been no floods during the year in the Malnad. It is to be remembered that the affected areas are all of the so "high and dry" and do not contain canal irrigated areas. The result was that cattle suffered severely on account of the absence of facilities for water and growth of fodder crops at a time when fodder was most needed.

17. Touring and inspection up to December 1923.

While the necessary measures of relief were being taken as occasions arose therefor, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and their subordinates were constantly on the move in order to find out and notice promptly, with a view to take needful action at once, cases of starvation and symptoms of distress, ~~during~~ Owing to my having been appointed as Chairman of the Committee of enquiry in connection with the Sivasamudram deflection case, I could not tour out extensively in the affected tracts in the earlier stages. Orders appointing the Commission were passed on 13th August 1923 and the final report was submitted on 5th October 1923; the Commission was sitting almost from day to day during the period and I began my touring on the 11th idem after completing the report. A short interval in August was attempted to be utilised for a short tour, but I was

was instructed to begin touring only after completing the report and the Dewan himself undertook a tour as stated below. But I was fully in touch with the situation and as stated above, the District officers were warned by me of it and Government also kept fully informed.

I reported to Government on 28th August 1923 that the condition of cattle in portions of Kolar District was unsatisfactory. The Dewan, as stated above visited the parts affected by drought in Kolar District in September 1923 (1st to 4th) inspecting Kolar Srinivaspur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur and Pagepalli Taluks and issued needful instructions to the local officers of all grades and departments as required. In October 1923 I toured in the Tumkur District visiting Maddagiri Taluk where conditions were bad. In the same month I inspected the Goribidnur taluk in the Kolar District which began to feel the pinch early owing to failure of rains during the previous two years, in November I visited Doddballapur Taluk in the Bangalore District and from thence went on to Goribidnur Taluk (Kolar District) and thence to Maddagiri, Koratagere (Sub), Pavagada, Sira and Gubbi Taluks of the Tumkur District, visiting the interior parts of the worst affected tracts; in December I toured in the Kolar District inspecting Malur, Kolar, Srinivaspur, Chikballapur and Pagepalli Taluks. Though the rains of September in portions of the affected tracts were encouraging, yet as October advanced and November too went by without practically any rain, all hopes of the north-east monsoon were abandoned. In order to take stock of the measures adopted already and of the measures necessary for providing relief during the remaining months of the year (till the advent of the next south-west monsoon in June 1924) a meeting was held in Bangalore on the 21st and 22nd December 1923 under the presidency of the Dewan at which

the

the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts and certain selected heads of Departments were present. For this meeting I had prepared a comprehensive --- memorandum containing a complete list of requirements under the several items coming under the category of relief measures, both direct and indirect. A copy of this memorandum is appended and is numbered Appendix 1 "A". On the 26th idem Government order No.49-63/D. was issued issuing further instructions and making additional grants -- for the purpose.

18. Work during January to June 1924.

With practically little harvest the early months of 1924 were very anxious. The classes that used to find -- labour in the agricultural operations were driven to seek work elsewhere. With the advance of summer the water -- level which had already gone down in wells went down further. Drinking water wells in tank beds and in low lying favourable valleys were freely sunk for supply of water for men and cattle. To provide work adequately for the labouring classes, works of all sorts, tank restoration, tank maintenance and road works, village improvement works, District and Municipal works - were freely undertaken and gratuitous relief in deserving cases was also given. Tank maintenance works were given preference, the cost up to one year's assessment being treated as an advance, and the balance of cost as a final charge. Government permitted this excess also to be waived in - places where people were greatly impoverished. It may be ~~stated~~ repeated here that the very large number of tanks that dot the maidan Districts in The Mysore State are a peculiar feature of the country, that enables works to be started in a large number of places and near the homes of the labourers. To enable the small agriculturist to tide over the bad season and to equip the needy among the agriculturists for the coming cultivation season, Takavi and land Improvement Loans were given liberally. Thus the period from January to June 1924 indicated an expansion of activity in

in all directions, and every effort was made by developing local works, granting Takavi loans and creating facilities for obtaining fodder, to have the situation well in hand.

19. Touring and inspection during January to June 1924.

During this period of January to June 1924, I --- toured frequently in order to keep myself in touch with the situation which continued anxious throughout and advised the local officers. In January my itenary included Kunigal Taluk (Tumkur District), Turuvekere (Sub) Tiptur (Tumkur District) Chiknaikanhalli, Gubbi and Tumkur Taluks (Tumkur District), Nelamangala Taluk, (Bangalore District) and Nagamangala Taluk (Mysore District); in March I toured in the Tumkur and Maddagiri Taluks (Tumkur District), and in April I went to Malur, Kolar, Bowringpet, Chintamani and Srinivaspur Taluks (Kolar District) on inspection duty. I was out on tour for 45 days, --- visited 24 Taluks several of them more than once, and saw conditions in 353 villages, a greater number of which were interior; and detailed notes issued for the information of local officers. Practically all the affected areas were visited by me.

In the month of January 1924 the Dewan toured in the affected parts of Tumkur and Kolar Districts visiting --- Goribidnur and Gudibanda (Sub) Taluks of Kolar District and Koratagere Sub Taluk of Tumkur District. In the same month the Second Member of Council inspected Maddagiri Taluk and Koratagere Sub Taluk of Tumkur District.

20 General orders and instructions.

After issuing suitable instructions from time to time and obtaining Government orders as occasion arose, I issued a comprehensive set of instructions to the Deputy Commissioners on the 25th October 1923 reviewing briefly the measures that were adopted and requesting the Deputy Commissioners to --- furnish information immediately regarding the agricultural and economical condition of the affected tracts and the -- financial aid necessary under the various heads of relief, both direct and indirect rendered necessary by the non-

con-[illegible] of the [illegible]-[illegible] Liaison. [illegible]opy of this [illegible] is [illegible] to this report (Appendix 1). In connection with it was clear that the [illegible]-[illegible] Liaison was a contributory failure I [illegible] to communicate instructions on several [illegible] [illegible] in addition even from time to time [illegible] to the distress that prevailed. [illegible] copy of this [illegible] is [illegible] to and in reference Appendix II. The instructions and orders of movement issued from time to time relating to all the [illegible] connected with the relief measures [illegible] from the mill [illegible] to the [illegible] to this account, [illegible] [illegible] maintained in respect of the various items of expenditure incurred for [illegible], [illegible] and of various [illegible] in connection with the distribution which [illegible] reference and [illegible] of the several [illegible] responsible for the carrying out of the relief measures. [illegible] book contains chapters under suitable headings in which are summarised the instructions given to the district officers from time to time on the particular subject of the chapter. [illegible] copy of this is [illegible] and is numbered Appendix III.

21. Account of distress in the several districts.-

A brief account of the distress that prevailed in each district is given below.-

Kolar District.- The signs of distress began to appear in July and August 1923 as stated above. It commenced in Bagepalli and gradually extended to Gudibanda and Goribidnur Taluks. Similar conditions appeared in Malur and Srinivaspur Taluks in November 1923 and in course of time there was distress in all the Taluks except Chikballapur, conditions therein being not as bad as in the others. The Kolar District where the rainfall is usually scanty is generally the first to be affected when the rains fail. Certain parts of this District such as Goribidnur and Chikballapur have good underground supplies of water which the industrious ryots have utilized extensively for irrigation purposes by means of wells and grow valuable garden crops such as sugarcane, mulberry, potatoes etc. They have also a good series of tanks. As even the water supply in wells was affected especially in the Goribidnur Taluk, the people suffered severely in two ways - firstly by the failure of their dry crops and secondly by not being able to raise the garden crops which used to add to their staying power. The total number of affected villages in the District during December 1923 was 586 with an area of 384.4 sq. miles and a population of 1,18,823. The number of affected villages went up to 795 with proportionate increase in area and population and continued till the last week of March 1924 when the number rose to 835 villages with an area of 808 sq. miles and a population of 1,99,548. In the middle of April 1924 the number increased by 6 in Chintamani Taluk and in June the aggregate number was 845 villages comprising an area of 814.9 sq. miles with a population of 2,10,084. At the end of June 1924 there was a considerable reduction in the number of affected villages owing to copious rains in the month of May in Goribidnur, Gudibanda, Bagepalli, Mulbagal and Srinivaspur

Srinivaspur Taluks and fair rainfall in the other Taluks. The largest number of affected villages was in Srinivaspur and Malur Taluks being 301 and 223 respectively. Next come in order Kolar, Goribidnur, Bowringpet, Gudibanda (Sub), -- Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal, Chintamani and Bagepalli Taluks. In Goribidnur Taluk, parts of Hosur, Thondebhavi, Nagargere and Dadanaikanapalya Hoblis were most affected; the conditions in parts of Bagepalli Taluk (Chelur and Patapalya Hoblis) were bad. In Bowringpet Taluk, Budikote, Kamasandra and Jothamangala Hoblis were affected. In Srinivaspur Taluk, Yeldur, Addagal and Nelavanki Hoblis and in Malur Taluk, Tyakal, Narasapur and Lakkur Hoblis were badly affected. The classes most affected were Panchamas, Bedars, Voddars, Thoties, Dhalaries, Nirugantles, a few Mohammedans, Kurubars, and Vokkaligars.

The total rainfall during the year 1923-24 was less than that of the preceding year in all Taluks except Goribidnur, where there was an increase of 1.40 inches. The rainfall in the several Taluks for the years 1922-'23 and 1923-'24 is noted in the margin. The monsoon rains in July, August and September did not behave normally and from November to the end of March there was practically no rain in any of the Taluks. Owing to scanty rainfall the tanks did not receive supply and as a result there was no wet crop except under kapile wells. As regards the dry crops the yield was estimated to range from two to four annas, a better crop being realised in parts of Chikballapur Taluk and in a few isolated areas.

Taluk.	1922-23 July to June.	1923-24 July to June.
Kolar	26'12	18'50
Bowringpet	25'80	17'92
Chintamani	26'19	14'38
Mulbagal	24'77	13'81
Sidlaghatta	20'69	15'97
Chikballapur	27'13	21'17
Bagepalli	23'49	20'73
Goribidnur	14'17	15'57
Malur	26'09	19'66
Srinivaspur	29'85	18'69
Gudibanda	20'21	18'51
District ave.	24'05	18'17

The number of persons requiring work at 15 per cent of the population

population of the affected villages was 17,597. At the outset a few village Improvement, Taluk Board and Muzrai works were started for giving relief to men in need of labour. More works were started and in course of time, 22 tank restoration works with an estimated cost of Rs.42,547 were started, the amount actually disbursed being Rs.5,311/-. 55 tank maintenance works were started and a sum of Rs.33,544 was spent on the same up to the end of June 1924. Of these 50 works have been completed except for turfing. 172 villages Improvement works were started, the amount spent on these being Rs.10,335. Besides the above, the sinking of irrigation wells by private agency absorbed a large number of coolies. The task set to each cooly on Government works was such as to enable him to earn a living wage of 3 to 4 annas a day. With the advance of summer the task was reduced from 8 to 6 cubic yards a rupee. Markets were well supplied throughout the year though for a couple of weeks in the month of December 1923 there was a tendency to hold up stocks. The prices of food grains remained on the whole stationary. Ragi was sold at 6½ to 8 seers per rupee and rice (2nd sort) from 4½ to 5 seers per rupee. Some philanthropic gentlemen in some taluks sold ragi to poor people at cost price. As soon as fodder scarcity began to be felt State Forests were thrown open for free grazing; permission was freely granted to cut and remove date leaves; people were advised to thin out their cattle and to take valuable ones to Malnad Forests for free grazing. As summer advanced, arrangements were made with the help of the Agricultural and Forest Departments for opening fodder depots.

Item.	No. of works taken up during 1923-24.	Total outlay upto end of June 1924.
		Rs.
Village Improvement works.	172	10,335
Tank maintenance works. ...	55	33,544
Tank restoration works. ...	22	5,311
Total ...	279	49,190

Gujrat. Grain bags from Chiniot and paddy stocks from co-operative and other places in the District were collected and sold to agriculturists on concessional rates. Small advances for the purchase of fodder were freely given to those who were unable to buy for cash. In the Talukas of Kharian, Jalalpur and Chhatriani, the Agricultural Department Co-operated the use of prickly pear as cattle fodder. After the agriculturists got to were satisfied and began to use it as conventional food for their cattle.

There was difficulty for drinking water throughout for both men and cattle. Almost all the wells failed. Temporary wells were freely sunk in tank beds and outside areas declared. In sinking wells, special attention was paid to the needs of the localities who are the earliest to suffer in times of distress. For the cattle a number of pakhals and kunds were provided. The total number of temporary wells was -- (not to be) at a cost of Rs.31,000/-, the actual disbursement up to 30th June 1931 being Rs.27,000/-. Grants-in-aid were given by Government to Anjuman-e-Islamia Municipalities for the purpose of sinking new wells or deepening existing ones. In Kalar Kahar, the Municipality sunk [illegible] a well [illegible] in the bed of the water supply tank by means of [illegible]. A sum of Rs.1,20,000 was allotted for the work of [illegible] Loans. Out of this a sum of -- Rs.4,21,000 was actually given, Rs.1,11,700 being for sinking [illegible] wells.

There was no material rise in crime in the District on account of death by starvation.

A sum of Rs.300 was spent in affording [illegible] relief up to the end of June 1931 in really deserving cases.

The Secretary to Kalar and Bhagwal Kahar were given relief, an allotment of Rs.3,000 being made for grant of loans free of interest to their co-operative societies. In Kalar Kahar a [illegible] very

Weavers' Society was newly constituted and Rs.1,000 was loaned to it in order to give loans to weavers. In the village of Kayalur in Kulhagal Taluk, a few influential gentlemen formed themselves into a Committee to obtain a loan on behalf of the weavers undertaking to repay the loan in two yearly instalments. Up to the end of June 1924 Rs.1,700/- had been advanced on this account.

Public health was generally good, except for stray cases of small-pox, relapsing fever, plague and Cholera.

To sum up, the amounts spent in this District are as follows:--

		Rs.
Land Improvement Loans. Takkavi Loans. Subsistence Loans.	)))	1,03,030
Loans to Weavers.	... ...	1,700
Tank Restoration Works.	...	5,311
Tank Maintenance Works.	...	33,644
~~Survey Works (if available).~~	...	...
Village Improvement Works.	...	10,383
Temporary Relief.	...	20,040
Gratuitous Relief.	...	608
Cost of Establishment.	...	2,415
		2,00,069

Figures of daily average and weekly average of persons employed were being given in weekly reports; but on a close analysis, I find that they are not quite accurate. According to these statements, the total number employed in the District would be 4,20,958 and the maximum per day 6,565. The number of units employed on works would roughly be 5 to 6 for each rupee spent. The Loan for Land Improvement gave similar employment, and in this District for every well sunk with Government help, several (even 10 in some villages) were sunk without Government help, and this gave labour to the cooly classes.

of the District was arranged for to provide work. ... was exhausted, Village Improvement Works, such as the co... ti n and repair of gokattes and removal of prickly pear were taken up. When these were found to be inadequate, larger works such as tank maintenance and tank restoration were begun through the agency of the Public Works Department. Conditions grew worse in January 1924 and large grants were sanctioned by Government for Takavi and other Loans, gratuitous relief, etc. An establishment consisting of a Deputy Amildar for Haddagiri Taluk, 6 clerks and 2 Special Sheikdars were also sanctioned for the various offices. The Revenue Sub Division Officers were also empowered to waive contribution up to a certain limit in respect of Village Improvement works in all the affected Taluks in the District. To relieve the Amildar of Haddagiri of his magesterial duties so that he might tour more frequently in the Taluk, the Deputy Amildar was appointed as a Magistrate of the 3rd class and a Local Munsiff was invested with second class powers.

37 Village Improvement, 79 tank maintenance, 2 tank restoration and 4 road works were taken up for the relief of distress. Some men from the bordering British villages coming at first for work near the border, but later on continued coming to works started within the State.

A Grain Depot was opened at Hidigeri, which did ... about the month of December 1923 and did some business for ... few months.

Throughout the season ragi sold from 6½ to ... rice (2nd sort) from 4 to 4½ seers per rupee. ... were well supplied during the period.

The revised rates of wages on works were ... an Re.0-3-6, woman Re.0-2-6, and boy Re.0-1-9 ... work, 5 cubic yards per rupee.

As a preliminary measure all State ...

of ragi per man per day and ½ seer of ragi per boy per day. The total expenditure under this head up to the end of June 1924 is reported to be Rs.841-10-4.

For giving relief to weavers the sums as noted in the margin were given to Co-operative Societies for being loaned out free of interest.

To the Co-operative Society of	Rs.
Nunigal. ...	1,000
Kolar. ...	500
Sidlaghatta. ...	500
Gubbi. ...	500
Doluvenkatalu....	500
Total..	3,000

Public health was generally good. There was no virulent type of epidemic anywhere except for imported cases of cholera in certain villages of Maddagiri and Sira Taluks. There were a few cases of relapsing fever here and there in Kolar, Nunigal and Maddagiri Taluks.

Under Takavi and Land Improvement loans, a sum of Rs.3,00,007-0-0 had been distributed up to the end of June 1924.

The total expenditure in this District is as follows:--

		Rs.	
Land Improvement Loans. Takavi Loans. Subsistence Loans.		3,00,007-0-0	
Loans to Weavers.		3,000-0-0	
		3,000-0-0 (x)	
Tank Restoration works.	...	1,030-0-0	
Tank Maintenance works.	...	37,390-0-0	
Road works.	...	11,064-7-3	
Village Improvement Works.	...	2,330-6-10	
Temporary Calls.	...	867-9-10	
Gratuitous relief.	...	641-13-6	
Establishment charges.	...	1,307-4-0	
	Total...	3,67,614-8-9	

(x) This sum is taken out of the Takkavi allotment for being given to the Maddagiri Co-operative Society.

The maximum number of people employed daily in the Bangalore District was 8026 and the total number is stated to be 4,50,860. But as stated in para 34, this number is not quite correct.

Bangalore District:-- The rains of August 1923 were

Mysore District.- The only taluk affected was Nagamangala. 9 villages with an area of 11.9 sq. miles and a population of 2,534 were the parts most affected. The rainfall in the Mandya, Malvalli, Gundlupet, Krishnarajpet and other maidan parts was scanty and untimely compared with that of the previous year but no distress was actually prevailing. Estimates for 8 tank maintenance and 21 temporary well works in the Nagamangala Taluk were sanctioned. 11 tank beds in that Taluk were given out for cultivation. Arrangements were also made to take the cattle of Nagamangala to Hunsur and other malnad parts for the purpose of grazing.

The following sums of money were spent under several items on account of distress:-

Tank maintenance and Tank restoation.	2,492- 0- 0
Temporary wells ...	725-12- 4
Village Improvement Works. ...	491-10- 8
Takavi and Land Improvement Loans.	3,431- 0- 0.

Concession in the levy of water rate was given for the growth of fodder & crops under the channels.

22. Sketch map of the effected areas and certain essential statistics.- A sketch map of the State showing details of Taluks has been appended to show in colour the areas affected during 1923-24. A distinction is made between the lightly affected and deeply affected parts, the former being coloured light red and the latter deep red (Appendix 4). A statement showing the grants made by Government from time to time under several heads arranged in chronological order is also appended for convenience of reference (Statement 'F'). Another statement to show the actual disbursements in the several districts under various heads is also prepared and forwarded herewith (Statement 'G').

When it was clear in the middle of November that the North-

east

east monsoon was a failure and agricultural operations were at a standstill. Special weekly season reports ~~was prescribed~~ were called for by Government in order to ascertain the actual conditions in the affected parts from week to week. Proper headings were prescribed under which to group conveniently the actual conditions. The forms of reports prescribed for Amildars and Sub Division Officers are enclosed. (Appendix ' '). The headings were made somewhat elaborate in the case of Amildars in order to prevent, as far as possible any cases of death by starvation occurring. A consolidated report was compiled in my office with the following headings and submitted to Government every Monday, beginning from November 17, 1923:-

1. Parts newly affected during the week.
2. Number of villages and works inspected by Amildars and Sheikdars.
3. Rainfall and agricultural operation, - harvesting of crops, sowing operations and condition of standing crops.
4. Relief works and labour.
5. Prices of food stuffs.
6. Fodder and cattle.
7. Supply of drinking water for men and cattle.
8. Takavi and Land Improvement Loans.
9. Statement of crime and people wandering in search of labour.
10. Gratuitous Relief.
11. Public health.

and.

12. General remarks.

In order to give an idea of the need that existed from time to time for labour in the Districts affected a statement compiled from the consolidated reports sent from this office has been prepared wherein the details regarding the works in progress have been given as on the last week of each month from November 1923 to June 1924 (Statement 'H'). As required by Government (vide Revenue Secretary's letter No.604/Dis. dated 23th February 1924) the monthly famine statement also was submitted.

submitted. A consolidated statement of the same for the several months for which the statements were submitted is appended hereto. (Statement 'I').

Summary

23. ~~Total cost of operations up to 30th June 1924.~~ - On the whole parts of 35 taluks of 4 Districts may be considered to have been affected during the distress of 1923-24. the area of the same being 9,227.9 sq. miles and the population 6,15,031. The rains of the N.E. south-west monsoon required for the successful launching of the cultivation operations were wanting, and in the high lying water shed areas situated especially in the eastern parts of the State, distress began to appear as early as July 1923. It was evident by the end of November that the North-east monsoon was a failure. Consequently distress was more and more felt and the classes that depended on agricultural labour and on the agriculturist for his custom and bounty had to be provided for in a systematic manner. The rains in April and May 1924 brought relief to an extent, as they supplied water to some tanks, helped the growth of green grass and gave scope to the agriculturist for persuing his usual avocation of preparation for the next season. In more than one-third of the area affected in the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts valuable garden crops are grown wherever there is water in tanks and wells. Even the cocoanut gardens in the affected tracts suffered severely from the drought. Silk-worm rearing was also affected in many parts. In the Maddagiri and Pavagada Taluks where there is considerable well irrigation, the wells failed in many places. All the causes tended to add to the distress and disorganise adjustment of employment seriously, ~~according to demand and supply~~. The agriculturist himself had to be sustained during the period of trial and suffering.

Remissions.- In forder to give further relief to the agricultural classes, Government passed from time to time several orders sanctioning remissions and suspensions of Revenue in the

affected

affected parts. In Government Order No. 230-60/21., 1-1-21 dated 16th January 1921 sanction was accorded on a special case to the relaxation of the general rules on remissions and suspensions with regard to the most affected taluks of Gadhinglaj and Radhanpur and the Sub taluks of Gadhinglaj and Karveer and in Government Order No.1150-60 dated 6th January 1921 suspension of half the net assessment was sanctioned in the affected areas of Kolar and Bangalore districts where there has been a total failure of crops or the outturn has been less than 4 annas. Again in Government Order No.1100-74/ 1., dated 10th June 1921 half the garden assessment under tanks, wells and tolaprivers and half the wet assessment under wells and tolaprivers in the taluks of Hadagalli, Davangere and Harihar and the whole of Karwar and Gadhinglaj were ordered to be suspended for a year. Government also issued confidential instructions that lands should not be sold out for arrears of revenue in the areas that suffered severely from drought.

Total Cost.

The total expenditure up to the end of June 1921 on account incurred on the assessment heads is Rs.6,31,748/-.

Item.	Amount.
I. Karez. ...	6,21,748
2. Wells.-	
(a) Maintenance	70,312
(b) Restoration	6,038
(c) New Improvement	17,000
(d) New works ...	11,004
(e) Ordinary wells.	33,873
3. Tolaprivers roll f.	1,000
4. Relief to artisans.	7,700
Total ...	Rs.6,30,725

This does not tally with the Govt figures

M. Conditions in the affected parts after 30th June 1920.-

Conditions are just beginning normal in several areas, but there is still anxiety on account of failure of timely rains in portions of the districts and it is not practically certain that the re-

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relief operations will have to be continued in the Haddagiri and Pavagada Taluks. Those Taluks are the most affected in the State and regular famine operations are still in progress in the Taluks of Hadagalira (Anantapur District) which is situated between Pavagada and Haddagiri. Portions of the Kolar District are also not altogether free from anxiety, but conditions there are better. Government have since directed closing operations in Kolar District

(3). Hearty Co-operation and the spirit of the people.-

In the arduous task of making timely inspections and rendering prompt aid

aid as was necessary either by themselves or in collaboration with other Departments, the local Revenue Officers of all grades (including the temporary establishment that was specially sanctioned) were found to be equal to the work expected of them. The close co-operation of all the other Departments was not a little responsible for the successful carrying out of the various measures of relief. In providing aid to alleviate the acute difficulty felt on account of want of fodder, the Forest and the Agricultural Departments were always to the fore. All the efforts of the officials could have been of little avail without the co-operation of public spirited non-official gentlemen. In the earliest instructions issued by me the need for enlisting this co-operation was emphasised. Some gentlemen opened grain depots for selling food grains at cost prices, when prices threatened to be very high; others opened fodder depots where straw was sold at cost price to ryots; many cheerfully took up the task without any remuneration, of supervision of the village relief works which had to be worked 'Amani'; and in the matter of giving daily doles to the helpless and the destitute many did cheerfully what they could. The people in general and specially the classes most affected by the distress bore the stress and strain with their usual brave spirit of endurance. There was up to the end of the year no panic and no aimless wandering in search of employment. Fortunately epidemics also did not prevail and the mortality was not abnormal. Cattle, however, did in large numbers owing to want of fodder and water and the agriculturists suffered enormous loss on this account the extent of which could not be guaged at present.

26. Proposals to improve the condition of the people:- It will be interesting to mention here the proposals made by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts most affected, viz, Kolar, and Tumkur, as regards the improvement of the agricultural and economic efficiency of the affected areas. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar (Mr.Hiriannaiya) advocates (i) a larger irrigation grant every year with the necessary additions to the establishment in the Public Works Department for the more speedy restoration of the ancient tank system; (ii) the encouragement of well irrigation which is specially suited to the

Kolar District and which is also less wasteful than irrigation by direct supply from tanks; and (iii) the improvement of the condition of Panchamas (who form 17 per cent of the population of the District) by the ear marking of a portion of the annual drinking water supply grant for the special use of these people, being one of the measures therefor. The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, (Mr. Mecci) is in favour of (i) encouraging the construction of good picotah wells for perennial supply of water; (ii) the formation of grain banks all over the District so that the grain may be available for local consumption for one or two years; and (iii) the education of ryots to form fodder reserves, the sun flower which is ~~the one which promises to be~~ a most useful and quick growing fodder being one of the principal constituents of the said fodder reserves. Mr. Mecci believes that, if only sufficient and systematic propogandistic work is done, in respect of grain banks and fodder reserves, lasting results are sure to follow.

27 ~~Improvement in administration:-~~ Some suggestions for regularising administration of distress. The following are some suggestions ~~Concerning the methods which could be better regularised in future:-~~

(i) The regular maintenance of the statistics of rainfall and the yield of the most important staple crop, viz, Ragi (vide statement (E) appended) is a paramount necessity in every Taluk. The figures of rainfall during the South West Monsoon, viz, from April to September for each of the recording stations, and the rainfall from October to the month of March next together with the average seasonal rainfall for the above two periods likewise for the said stations (vide Table III, Seasonal Rainfall and Average for Taluk Head Quarters- appended with the annual report of the Meteorological Department) should be carefully calculated and kept for record on a sheet which will exhibit figures for at least ten previous years. It would be most convenient to record the rainfall according to Nakshatrams. In juxta-position to this there should be information entered in the same sheet showing the outturn of the staple crop or crops of the Taluk. For rain-guage stations other than Taluk Head Quarters the information

Rainfall

regarding the previous year's under the headings above named may be very easily compiled in the Taluk and entered. It should be made a point for note during inspection by higher officers if the statement containing the above information is kept ready and put in a conspicuous place under the signature of the responsible officer in the Taluk office. The statistics for the Taluk Head Quarters of the Sub Division should be available in the Revenue Sub Division office and figures for all the Taluk Head Quarters in the District in the Deputy Commissioner's office. Statistics for the State should be maintained both in my office and the Secretariat.

(3) Owing to the abolition of the Marahmat Department and the supervision of the works of local bodies by non-official office bearers, the Amildar of Taluks have been deprived of the help of the Tank Inspector and Sanitary Inspector of the Taluk who would have proved very helpful in carrying out the small relief works which have of necessity to be conducted under the immediate supervision of the Amildars. These subordinates know the working details details of petty works and could be made to start or supervise such works as the Amildar directs at a moment's notice. Now on every occasion reference to the Engineering Department has become a necessity and this year (1923-24) in the early stages till the work of administering relief measures became familiar to the officers of the Public Works Department, there was a chance and a risk that works specially petty ones could not be started or managed exactly as the Revenue Officers would have them managed. The difficulty was specially felt in fixing and reducing as required the task work per rupee according to the market rate at which ragi was being sold week after week so as to enable hard working able bodied men to earn enough to purchase sufficient ragi, that is about 2 seers to keep himself and one or two dependents in health. This question was a very difficult one to arrange and specially as the Public Works Department was entrusted for the first time during distress operations, with the task of carrying out ~~petty~~ maintenance works also. The officers of the Department were u usually anxious to help the Revenue Department but owing to the want of a handy man for the Amildar, occasions arose on which reference had to be made to the Chief Engineer in order to issue clear --

instructions to subordinate officers regarding recreation of vermin etc and these instructions have not always been carried out satisfactorily and in one instance some cases of cremation occurred for want of the proper steps and this had to be reported to Government. After the Collectors cease to be Presidents of Taluk Boards, also the position will become even worse. The agency through which Mysore is to be administered in the future and the technical help required of the Revenue Department has to do the work are matters for serious consideration in view of the policy of devolution of local Self Government on District Board, taking away of all technical departments like Forests and Excise from the control of the District Officers on the other. Forests, Agriculture and Public Works have their independent Heads and District Boards are likely to be quite independent of the Revenue Department. All famine work could appertain to these departments and it is therefore a matter for consideration whether the present system can continue in future. The vanishing impact of the old system under which everything was concentrated in the Revenue Department, combined with the cordial relations existing at present between the Revenue Department and the Heads of the other Departments and the local bodies are mainly responsible for the measures having not fallen through. Until these aspects in all ~~its~~ their bearings are thought about and suitable orders are passed, it is a question ~~will need to be~~ whether it is desirable, in Mysore, to follow the famine code under which the famine Commissioner (or the Revenue Commissioner till a famine Commissioner is appointed) has to coordinate all activities connected with ~~it~~ distress. The question of thus coordinating all activities has already been brought to the notice of Government. During the distress of 1899-1900 Government passed orders in the earlier stage appointing the Revenue Commissioner as the Famine Commissioner investing him with the chief executive control over the famine administration of the State in all its stages both under ordinary and abnormal conditions and making him responsible to Government for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the famine code (vide para 1 of G.O.No.1.1700-7/ Agri. 97-7-3 dated 11th September 1899). Whether under present modern conditions it is necessary to have a single officer under Government

for coordinating activities is a matter for consideration and orders.

(3) The provision of drinking water to men and cattle is another problem. It so happens that though a number of temporary wells might be provided the wants of cattle cannot at all be adequately attended to. It has to be remembered that temporary wells were actually sanctioned and carried out during the prevalence of distress, the want of water to cattle having been noticed some time before. In the succeeding months, there may of course be some rains which may bring in some water to the gokattes and tanks; but there is absolutely no provision now for reserving some of these lifegiving waters at least at convenient centres in the Taluk or at easy distances within the same valley or valleys so that in case rains should cease, water difficulty could be relieved at once. Even in favourably situated tracts, wells are found to serve their purpose efficiently in providing water for men (and cattle) only during normal times ie., when the subsoil supply remains as usual. So the only hope of saving to the ryot his best asset-namely his cattle-which or even an appreciable number of which is incapable of being - successfully moved on to distant state forests where grass and water may be plentiful lies in reserving in tanks situated at easy distances as above stated water which may remain at the time or which may be impounded in the coming months so that this difficulty may not crush him in times of distress and leave him much handicapped for the next agricultural season. I have suggested infra in para ?X the need for investigating the question of permanently raising the sluice level of tanks. Till this is done the following procedure is recommended:-

In the Tank Panchayet Regulation there is provision for the Tank Panchayets to direct when the water in the tank does not suffice for the successful growing of wet crops in a particular season the restriction of wet cultivation in the atchkat below the tank; when this is done Government remit half the wet assessment on the lands (vide Para 15 of the Tank Panchayet Regulation-Regulation I of 1911). It would be an amplification of this rule to direct that when it is known that there could be no successful wet cultivation

in the season and when owing to distress conditions there is no water ground, the Panchayet or the Deputy Commissioner might declare that for the ensuing season there shall be no wet cultivation below a particular tank, and the Deputy Commissioner might permit half the wet assessment as usual.

It would be ideal to insist upon every village having a pokutta or a small tank specially reserved for the cattle under which no wet cultivation is permitted; but in view of the vested interests ~~being~~ created in several villages and the difficulty of securing suitable sites for the construction of new pokuttas or tanks in the proper places the measure above recommended, viz, reservation of tanks would be a solution of this all important question. The Forest Department may also be directed to construct and maintain within the State forests reservoirs to contain enough drinking water to the cattle that usually resort to the forests for free grazing during a distress season.

(4) The weavers and other village artizans who suffer for want of custom during distress and who do not usually take to the sort of work provided in relief works have to be granted looms. A change in the loom rules seems to be necessary for helping these poor classes, men and women, who are accustomed to work in-doors at their looms. Government have sanctioned loans as mentioned above through cooperative societies but whether individual looms should not also be given requires investigation; and it should also be possible for the societies or the Department to advance to artizans the raw materials and buy and keep the finished products and sell for them during periods of distress.

(5) The Revenue Officers are looked up to for help during times of distress and both during floods and drought they have shown themselves to be equal to the occasion but we have not sufficiently impressed upon them that they are expected to suggest and devise measures to guard against and minimise the effects of abnormal condition and this is an aspect of their public duty on which special emphasis has to be laid when the present adverse season is over. It takes the agriculturist at least one year to

overcome the effects of each year's distress and a mere return to normal conditions should not involve any relaxation in our efforts to improve his productive and staying powers. I have suggested to Government a scheme which might be of use for this purpose. This is to slightly increase the pay of our sheikdars (Revenue Inspectors) so as to make the appointment attractive to graduates and to start an Agricultural College in connection with our University so that graduates in Agriculture might be appointed as Revenue Inspectors. The Revenue Officers, in short, have in the future to become friends of the people able to offer advice and help even in normal times as they undoubtedly now are during times of stress.

28. The problem of Famine. The problem of Famine relief is really the problem of unemployment which in India which is an agricultural and greatly feudal country becomes acute only after successive years of scanty rainfall. The problem is there all the time but just as in medieval Europe there was an adjustment of Social relations, although at a low level of efficiency and comfort for the serfs and tenants, there is a similar adjustment in our villages in normal years-each village attending although not very efficiently- to its own labourers and destitute. The problem therefore really is to devise methods for improving the capacity of the village people for making this adjustment. This is the problem that has been confronting Indian Administration for decades and centuries and is with us in almost the same acute form today. Education, especially technical education, the restriction of population, and the introduction and improvement of cottage industries are obvious remedies. Whoever develops paying and easy cottage industries (small capital, easy machinery, local raw products and steady demand being the essentials) to occupy our poorest classes especially the panchamas during periods of unemployment would be great benefactors. The introduction of the industry of spinning yarn for employing gosha women was advocated by me at the beginning of the drought but this was not approved of. The Travancore Government and the Madras Government have, it is understood, taken up this question: and it is worthy of investigation. The Director of -

industries and the Industries Committee have to be kept constantly investigating the problem of rural industries. In a country like yours the foremost way of preventing famine is undoubtedly the conserving of our splendid tank system: and the construction of new irrigation works wherever possible. During my tours I noticed that some tanks retained water while the neighbouring ones did not, solely because the holders had come to a mutual agreement not to use up all the water. Engineers think that if about three months' supply is retained in a normal year of rainfall, the tank would not run dry even if there should follow a couple of years of scanty rainfall. In view of the enormous suffering caused by total want of water for men and cattle in several villages, I had suggested in the memorandum of December 1923 and would recommend again that the sluice level of tanks in the areas subject to drought should be permanently raised and the complete depletion of water should be made an offence. There would be some loss of wet assessment but the compensating advantages are greater. Under tanks where the soil admits of wells being sunk, special facilities for it could be granted also as loss by evaporation and percolation is always less than the wasteful use of water through sluices. While a great deal has been done for large irrigation projects which however will help only particular areas, a great deal could be done as funds permit for smaller irrigation works which are usually entered in the Famine programme. In the Taluks that have greatly suffered-in every Taluk- there are small schemes that the people are most anxious to take up, but are not taken up either because they are not paying or because the localities are too near the British frontier. Every scheme in Maddagiri, Pavagada Goribidnur and other Taluks that were severely affected should be re-examined and taken up as funds permit. There is no better preventive against famine. Government have already taken up the question of irrigation wells and employed a special agency under the Director of Agriculture. There is scarcely a limit to the amount of money that can profitably be spent on irrigation wells in the country. Conserving all surface supplies of water and tapping underground sources have been recommended by me for years past as the most --

essential needs of Mysore and I am greatly confirmed in this opinion now. The schemes of Grain Banks and Fodder Reserves proposed by Mr. Mecci are also very useful and systematic propagandist work is worth doing.

The Forest Department may be directed to grow in the State Forests situated in the high lying water shed areas which are most susceptible to scanty rainfall, trees, the foliage of which can be used safely as cattle fodder in times of drought, and on occasions such as ~~High~~ His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday when people are wont to plant trees in memory of the auspicious event, such trees may be planted up in an organised manner. Steady efforts have also to be made to make agriculturists of our landless and depressed classes. There is fortunately still plenty of scope for expansion of cultivation but unless steady efforts are made, preferably by special agency, the beneficient intention of Government to help these classes will not be very fruitful. The difficulty of unemployment will undoubtedly be greatly minimised if agricultural lands are more evenly and usefully distributed in this manner.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in stating that the Director of Agriculture (Dr. Coleman), the Chief Engineer (Mr. Bhore), the Conservator of Forests (Mr. Ramiengar), the Deputy Commissioners of the two Districts that were most affected, Mr. Mecci and Mr. Hiriannaiya, and the Non-official President of the Kolar District Board Mr.C.B.Gopala Rao were always ready to co-operate and help in carrying out the various measures described above, and that these two Deputy Commissioners kept themselves fully informed of conditions in their respective Districts, and worked most arduously for relieving distress.

I have the honour to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant,

K Maudy

Revenue Commissioner.

186 342/25.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Office of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,
Dated Bangalore 9th September 1924.

No. D 26 of 23-24

Enclosures will follow.

From

K. Chandy, Esq., B.A.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, Bangalore.

S i r,

PRELIMINARY:-- I have the honour to submit herewith (in duplicate) a report on the administration of relief measures in the parts of the State affected by drought and distress during the year 1923024 as desired in your letters Nos.D.104 and D.112 dated 9th August 1924 and 19th August 1924 respectively.

2. R A I N F A L L:-- The rainfall in the State owing to its situation in the South Indian Peninsula is very varied and peculiar. In the West the Western Ghats, which are comparatively near the sea, intercept the rain-bearing clouds that come in at the onset and continuance of the South-West Monsoon, with the result that the Western portion of the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts, which comprise the Malnad proper or the hilly portion, get the heaviest rainfall and that too during the months of June, July and August. Coorg and Malabar, which form the Western flank of the Mysore District and are a link between the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan system of hills (Western Ghats) and the Nilgiris, take in much of the rain of the South-West Monsoon during these months whereas the Mysore District, which lies

immediately to the east of these, receives a comparatively poor rainfall. The farther to the east the portions of the State lie to the Western Ghats the more precarious and the smaller in volume is the rainfall. After a comparative lull in September, the retreating South-West Monsoon or what is familiarly known as the North-East Monsoon lasts from October to December and the distribution of these rains even in the Eastern portions of the State is very varied. If there is a strong current blowing during October and November, a plentiful rainfall often breaching some big tanks in the Eastern river systems will result. If, unfortunately, as sometimes happens, the reverse is the case the agriculturists have to wait anxiously in a state of blank expectation till the actual appearance of the South-West Monsoon in the following June. Some advance showers are of course expected during the months of April and May, but these cannot be counted upon; if they come, it is so much to the good; if they do not fall, the agriculturist is none the worse, provided there have been bountiful rains in the previous North-East Monsoon.

3. Natural conditions in the Water-sheds:-- The average rainfall of the State is 36 inches and 10 cents, the averages for the Districts being as appended in the margin. When the rainfall figures are examined in detail with reference to the several registering stations in the Districts and the basins in which these lie, it appears that there is not much to choose between the rainfall of say, the eastern portion of Mysore and that in the Kolar Districts, the eastern portion of Kadur and the main

Bangalore District.	30.85	Inches.
Kolar "	27.98	"
Tumkur "	25.72	"
Mysore "	28.06	"
Hassan "	38.57	"
Shimoga "	57.55	"
Kadur "	74.66	"
Chitaldrug "	21.35	"

x See Appendix on river basins and Forests.

portions of the Tumkur Districts, or between the eastern parts of the Shimoga and the Hassan Districts and portions of the Bangalore District. The rainfall in the Eastern and Northern parts of Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Districts is remarkably light compared to the rainfall in the rest of the country. And it so happens that the natural tree growth in portions which are most susceptible to precarious rain is also very sparse. Thus in a year of scanty rainfall the absence of grass synchronizes with the absence of rainfall in the tracts concerned, the farther east and north we go.

4. The Agriculturist:-- The main occupation in the State is agriculture. The other principal occupations such as weaving and sericulture, trade and commerce are only supplementary to, or dependent upon, agriculture. When the agriculturist has a good year other occupations look up and trade is brisk and everybody is cheerful; when it is otherwise the agriculturist is in despair and the other classes that depend in ordinary years upon his capacity for production are affected even in a worse degree and the entire economic condition of the people of the State as a whole becomes seriously weakened. The rise in prices of grains, food stuffs and other agricultural produce is often considered to have benefited the agriculturist first and foremost. Even in a year when he has good crops, the agriculturist ~~has~~ has, for his other requirements, to pay the market prices of those articles which he does not grow and which he has to buy; and for these he has to pay their present value which would equally have risen high. But in a year when the crops fail, the agriculturist himself is worse than many a wage-earner for he has, in addition, to buy his food and seed grains. Moreover, the thriftlessness which becomes more or less a national characteristic when the bulk of the people, ~~due to~~ on account of

the uncertainty of the seasons and other causes are normally unable to earn anything more than their subsistence, has stood in the way of much of the surplus being saved. So it cannot be said that the ~~thg~~ high level of prices which has been ruling for the past few years has materially benefited the agriculturist and added to his reserve staying power.

5. His normal condition:-- In the case of the Mysore and Hassan Districts, it so happens that the channels which are drawn off the rivers flowing through them ensure successful crops even in years of scanty rainfall in places within the reach of irrigation. And naturally the tracts which lie in fairly immediate proximity of these favoured tracts are also to an extent immune from the effects of precarious rainfall and will only be affected when the drought is serious and prolonged. In less favoured tracts, the agriculturist on whose normal condition, as has been stated above, all the classes of the country depend will even after a single failure of rains not have much to spare for purchases, specially of the grain he has been accustomed to grow, and when prices have become higher than usual in years of scanty crops he cannot sustain himself and much less can he support others. The Railway system and numerous roads well laid down and well distributed in the several parts of the State including parts that are most liable to drought cannot be of much use in lean years for transport of corn locally produced, as there would be no surplus corn to be transported.

6. Examination of rainfall in susceptible areas:--

In 1908-09 occurred the last serious drought which prevailed in the greater part of the State and called for relief measures on a large and specially organized scale. In Chapter I of the Report of Administration of relief measures during that period, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar sums up

the characteristics of rainfall and outturn of crops during the years anterior to 1908-09. It is seen from the figures given in paras 7 to 11 thereof that good, tolerable and bad years were fairly mixed up so that it cannot be said of any year that it was preceded by a quinquennium of good years. Statement "A" appended gives the rainfall of the Taluks which are most susceptible to precarious rainfall for the years 1909 - 1923 (calendar years). The rainfall of the first six months of 1924 is also given in it. The rainfall in any particular year has not been uniform in the several Districts and even in the same District the rainfall in the Taluks affected has not been found to be uniform in the same year. So, a determination of a particular "Distress" year with reference to any particular locality has to be made by a calculation as to whether a particular year in question has been preceded by one, two, three or more bad years. That is why we find in the Distress of 1908-09 the affected parts were scattered over several Districts and parts of Taluks often very wide apart and generally considered fairly immune from the vicissitudes of rainfall.

7. Antecedent rainfall in susceptible areas:-- The rainfall for the years 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 for the several Taluks mentioned in statement 'A' has been given in statement 'B', the two ~~Dis~~ distinct periods of the preceeding North-East Monsoon and the South-West Monsoon being given separately. It will be seen therefrom that the portions which have been badly affected during the year 1923-24 are those which have had scanty and ill-distributed rains for the previous years. And this affords an explanation as to why portions which were considered as deeply affected in 1908-09 (e.g., parts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts) have not been affected by drought this

this season, beyond being generally affected by the scanty rains of the current year (1923-24). These susceptible areas grow mostly dry crops for which seasonable rainfall more than mere quantity is essential.

8. Rainfall in Districts since 1909-10:-- Statement 'C' gives the average rainfall in each District from 1909-10 (July to June) to 1923-24 (July to June). The average for the State is also shown. This table shows that so far as the Kolar and Tumkur Districts are concerned, the averages for the last 3 years are poor. It is this succession of lean years that renders the agriculturist unable to withstand the effects of drought and its consequences as has been stated above.

9. The yield of crops immediately prior to 1923-24:-

The yield of crops in each District is estimated in terms of annas - 16 annas being regarded as the normal crop. From the figures given in the State Administration Reports, statement 'D' has been compiled to show the average yield of crops in terms of annas in the case of each District for the six years from 1917-18 to 1922-23 (both inclusive). The five principal food stuffs grown in the State viz., Paddy, Ragi, Horsegram, Cholum and Sugarcane, are mentioned in the statement and a study of the figures in respect of each of these from year to year is very instructive. Taking ragi for instance, which is the main food crop of the State, the following conclusions regarding the yield could be formed:--

In Bangalore in the years 1917-18, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23, the yield was more than 8 annas; while in only one year 1918-19 the yield was below 8 annas; in

in Kolar the yield was above 8 annas in the years 1917-18, 1920-21, and 1921-22 and it was below 8 annas in the years 1918-19, 1919-20, and 1922-23; in Tumkur the yield was above 8 annas in the years 1917-18, 1919-20, and 1922-23 and below 8 annas in 1918-19, 1920-21 and 1921-22; in Mysore the yield was above 8 annas in 1917-18, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23 and less than 8 annas in 1918-19; in Hassan the yield was above 8 annas in 1917-18, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23 and less than 8 annas in 1918-19; in Shimoga the yield was 8 annas and above in the years 1917-18, 1919-20, 1921-22 and 1922-23 and less than 8 annas in 1918-19 and 1920-21; in Kadur, the yield was 8 annas and above in 1917-18, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23 and less than 8 annas in 1918-19; in Chitaldrug the yield was more than 8 annas in 1917-18, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and less than 8 annas in 1918-19, and 1922-23. Thus in respect of ragi grown, Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur Districts showed during the above period only one year in which the yield was less than 8 annas; whereas Chitaldrug and Shimoga showed two and Kolar and Tumkur Districts three years each. Even thus, Chitaldrug District had less than 8 annas in 1922-23, but had more than 8 annas during the preceeding three years 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22; Kolar District had less than 8 annas in 1922-23 but was preceded by two years of yield above 8 annas; and Tumkur District had above 8 annas in 1922-23, but was preceded by two years of below 8 annas in 1920-21 and 1921-22, of 8 annas in 1919-20, of 5.4 in 1918-19 and 8.7 in 1917-18.

A close study of the statement confirms the view that it was in Tumkur and Kolar Districts that the effects of drought were to be most apprehended and in Tumkur District more specially so.

10. Rainfall during 1923:-- Statement 'E' appended

gives the rainfall of the Tumkur and Kolar Districts (all Taluks) and of the selected Taluks in the other Districts mentioned in Statement 'A'. Monthly rainfall has been shown for these Taluks. The inference to be drawn as regards the success or otherwise of the agricultural season is briefly noted below:--

Bangalore District:-- Though the Mungar showers were fair, the rains in the sowing and subsequent periods were short of the normal specially in the Dodballapur Taluk. The North-East Monsoon was a failure.

Kolar District:-- The Mungar rains were fair, but in the sowing and subsequent periods the rainfall was very poor specially in the Taluks of Gudibanda (Sub), Malur, Bagepalli and Mulbagal. Things looked brighter during September but during the subsequent monsoons the rainfall was very disappointing.

Tumkur District:-- The Mungar rains were fair, but the rain in the sowing and subsequent periods were disappointing specially in the Taluks of Maddagiri, Gubbi and Pavagada. The North-East monsoon was also disappointing.

Mysore District:-- The Nagamangala Taluk had a bad time during July, August and September. The North-East monsoon was also unfavourable.

Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts:-- Though the rainfall in the selected Taluks was scanty (except in certain Taluks during July and August which occurred at the time of the unusual floods of 1923) there is nothing very special to note.

Chitaldrug District:-- The season was fair for the District, but for the practical disappearance of the north-east

north-east monsoon.

11. Statistics of prices:-- The statement 'E' appended shows the prices of rice (2nd sort) and ragi which may be considered to be the principal food-stuffs largely consumed by the masses, for the years since 1910-11, as they prevailed in each District. It is seen from this that with regard to rice (2nd sort) prices began to go up as early as 1911-12; in the years 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20, the increase was phenomenal; and it is only for the last year or two that there is a tendency for the prices to go down. With regard to ragi, the same upward tendency is noticeable; the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 showed remarkable increases and it is only latterly that there was some sign of a slight diminution. It will be noticed also from the figures given in this statement that the prices in each District vary in the same year and oftentimes without reference to the capacity of the particular District to produce the particular staple food-crop with reference to the seasonal condition of that year. It may be mentioned that prices are influenced untimately by the law of supply and demand, the quantity produced in a particular year forming only one important factor. Owing to many circumstances that affect prices, apart from the capacity of the soil and the seasonal condition of the year as, for example, the advent of railways, the activity of the trade, the conditions in the surrounding or far-off parts within and outside the State, the prices of the staple food-crops are only a distant reflex of the seasonal condition of the particular year. It is no doubt true that prices give a general idea of the productivity and the seasonal condition of a particular tract, but this is only indirectly. Moreover, and this is what is most important - the prices do not give any indication of what the future seasonal

condition of any period, favourable or unfavourable, might bring about in the material condition of the people of any particular tract. In other words, the condition of the people in any particular year in a particular tract cannot be gathered from a mere survey of the trend of prices. Nor can the level of prices moderate or confirm the results which can be accurately come to about the previous seasonal conditions and the anticipations of the coming season from a study of rainfall and of outturn of staple food crops in previous years. Thus, for purposes of the accurate study of seasonal conditions, the rainfall and outturn of crops form by far the safer guide.

12. Talukwar Rainfall and Crop Outturn statistics, the only sure index of seasonal conditions:-- The various parts of the State are so situated than in any particular year it cannot be said that the seasonal condition of one Taluk will closely approximate to the condition of another, and even in the same Taluk conditions vary in different areas. For example, to take the eastern parts of the State only, we cannot compare Harihar with Hiriyur in the Chitaldrug District; Goribidnur with Srinivasapur in the Kolar District; Dodballapur with Channapatna in the Bangalore District; Pavagada with Gubbi in the Tumkur District. The statistics of rainfall and the outturn of staple crops taken together in juxta position by Taluks must therefore be considered to constitute the only sure data of past seasonal conditions and the future outlook. If a particular year is preceded by bad years, or has just followed a good year which is itself preceded by bad years, the outlook will continue to be anxious. It is this facility to gauge the outlook of the coming season that we must look for in the statistics of the past for purposes of distress relief operations; and as has been stated above, the rainfall and crop outturn

statistics are the only data which are direct and which can be relied upon. Such tables prepared for each Taluk for which famine relief programmes are required to be kept ready in normal times (vide para 20'b' of the Famine Code) for the years 1913 to 1924 are appended. (Statement 'E 2').

13. Antecedent conditions and other features of distress generally in the State:-- The characteristics of the distress and scarcity that have prevailed in the State from time to time may be summarized as follows:--

i. In parts of the State where rainfall is as a rule scanty even a single year's failure of rain may cause acute distress but usually even in such parts people are able to tide over the crisis without much special help from Government unless the drought continues for more than one season.

ii. In tracts where wet and commercial crops are grown on a fairly large scale even though there may be no river channels and other perennial means of irrigation the failure of one year's rain may not show any serious effects but if such failure continues for a series of years after the second year the consequences become worse and worse as losses are naturally greater where crops of higher commercial value are grown and the recuperative power of the people which asserts itself if the distress is not prolonged becomes seriously impaired when the rains fail for more than two successive years.

iii. The reserves possessed by the people even in tracts in which rains are fairly favourable are not sufficient to carry them over more than one or two bad years and any undue postponement of relief measures is likely to be attended by disastrous results.

iv. As the commencement of distress depends upon more or less continued failure of rains in any area for a

period of more than one year and the general resources of the tract and the rainfall itself shows great vagaries, affected parts are not always contiguous nor is the intensity of the distress uniform.

v. Even the slightest failure of the rains contracts the field of employment and the best policy is to make up the deficiency by taking up irrigation and other works useful for the area at the earliest opportunity.

The Distress of 1923-24 and Relief operations.

14. First indications of distress during 1923-24.

The first indications of distress in the affected parts began to show themselves in the months of July, -- August and September 1923. The symptoms relating to each district are given below in proper sequence.--

Kolar District. The signs of distress were visible in -- parts of Bagepalli Taluk as early as July 1923 when the -- ryots of Patapalya and Mittemari Hoblies, owing to adverse seasonal conditions and inadequate rainfall and consequent difficulty for fodder and drinking water to cattle, prayed for the throwing open of the state Forests for free grazing and removal of grass therefrom. As the rainfall in Gudibanda (Sub) Srinivasapur and Goribidnur Taluks was -- disappointing, the Deputy Commissioner was requested by me on 6th August 1923 to submit a confidential report as to the condition of things in regard to water supply, --- sowing operations, sufficiency of labour etc., and to take promptly remedial measures if such were required. A --- reply was received that the season's rainfall in the ---- District had been very deficient and sowing had been completed in some taluks but that it had not been attempted in -- roughly half of the District, that ploughing had not been -- completed in parts of Mulbagal Taluk and that the situation was causing anxiety. On the 13th idem the Deputy Commissioner reported that there was hardly any rain worth mentioning, good rainfall being particularly wanted in the -- taluks of Goribidnur, and Bagepalli that cattle had been -- suffering greatly for want of fodder in these two taluks, and that employment had to be ~~xxxxxxxx~~ provided by undertaking Taluk Board, village improvement or Muzrai works. During the same month though there was some rainfall in -- Mulbagal and parts of Bowringpet and Malur Taluks, yet the -- conditions continued bad in parts of Goribidnur Taluk i.e.

in

in Nagargere Hobli abutting on Hindupur and parts of Pagepalli, where employment had to be provided. Paddy or ragi straw was requisitioned under my instructions from the -- neighbouring Districts and also from the Mysore District. Some tank maintenance works were proposed to be started in Bagepalli Taluk, the cost being treated as loan to the --- 'atchkatdars' to be recovered from them later on. The use of prickly pear as fodder to cattle was also suggested to the Deputy Commissioner. About the end of August 23 though sowing operations had all been completed in spite of adverse circumstances, fodder diffifulty began to increase and spread over a wider area. The fodder situation at Goribidnur and Bagepally was growing worse every day. Information having been received by me that cattle were beginning to die ---- Government were apprised of the situation and the Deputy - Commissioner was also written to; he suggested the opening of depots for selling oil-cake and such foods. Additional grant of Takavi loans to ryots was also asked for. Cattle continued to suffer for want of fodder almost throughout the District.

Tumkur District.- The Deputy Commissioner was asked on 31st August 1923 to report whether sowing operations had been held up anywhere for want of rain and whether work for coolly classes was required to be provided. He reported that there was difficulty for fodder and for the supply of drinking water in Kodigenahalli, Ittigedibbanahalli and Midigesi Hoblies of Maddagiri Taluk, that on account of the with-holding of rains the agricultural operations were at a stand still, that the poor class es required labour and that about 20 Holeya families left for the Niligiris for work in the coffee Estates. In the 3 Hoblis of Maddagiri Taluk referred to about 1/4 of the lands were lying fallow for want of rains. The demand for Takavi loans for sustenance and for work was keenly felt -- specially in those hoblis which bordered Madakasira and -- Hindupur Taluks in the north-east and Goribidnur in the East.

Most

Most of the wells in the villages had dried up and even kapile wells had poor supply. The rainfall in September enabled the completion to some extent of sowing operations. Difficulty for fodder was felt in Tiptur, Pavagada and Koratagere (Sub ~~Dist.~~) taluks.

Bangalore District.- In this District, fodder and water -- difficulty and demand for labour began when the early rains -- of the North-East monsoon failed, Dodballapur and Hoskote Taluks being the worst sufferers.

Mysore District.- When from the daily rainfall reports received in this office it was noticed that the rainfall in --- Malvalli Taluk had not been upto the mark, I requested the Deputy Commissioner to investigate the matter. He was also asked to report on conditions in Nagamangala as I received information that they were getting bad. Early in September it was reported that the rains had held off for some time in Nagamangala Taluk and that the standing crops were drying up for want of rain, though fodder and drinking water were still available. When owing to the failure of the North-East monsoon the standing crops withered in the affected tracts, the usual signs of -- distress began to appear.

15. The policy followed during 1923-24. When the first indications of -- distress began to ~~xxxx~~ manifest themselves as narrated above necessary steps were taken in conformity with the policy - that has been in the past followed on similar occasions in the State. Though the frame-work of the Famine Code is - adhered toin its essentials yet in the matter of some important details and specially in that relating to the period of -- observation by the starting of test works of relief, departure has been made from the rules of the Famine Code and this has been found to be better suited to the local conditions. The measures adopted in the distress of 1908-09 have been -- described on page 9 of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's Report and as they bring out very forcibly and succinctly the main -- principles that guide relief ~~xxxxx~~ operation in the State.

State, a few brief extracts therefrom ~~relating to the same~~ have been noted below in order to bring out clearly the variations in our policy as distinguished from that adopted in the Famine Code.

After a most careful consideration and full discussion with the Deputy Commissioners it was decided that the most practical and in the long run the most economical course was to adhere in the main to the policy followed by Sir K.Seshadri Iyer in the Distress of 1891-92. * * * * With such modifications as were necessary to suit the conditions of the present day. Steps were accordingly taken to expand ordinary village works so as to keep the people near their homes, to grant loans on a liberal scale inprder to enable them to carry on under direct official supervision, tank and well works (in which they had a permanent interest) and also to support their dependants by engaging them in the work to which they are usually accustomed, without much diminution of the normal wages. x x x Various other measures were also concerted to help people such as supply of fodder, import of food grains, supply of seed grains etc In fact our main endeavour was to put heart into the people when they were at the very threshold of distress, instead of a policy of action which would amount to leaving them to their own reasources unless they agreed to stringent and unpalatable restrictions, with certain prospect of having to take them on hand in an --- emaciated condition later on."

The policy followed hitherto has been not to follow the Famine Code implicitly by starting test works, but to tide over the situation by a rapid expansion of ordinary works that required no skilled labour and give adequate wages for the work -- done. It dispenses with the starting of test works before -- embarking on measures of relief and aim rather at keeping up the spirit of the people and preventing panic and discouragement by the liberal grant of Takavi and by providing work for those that need labour near their own homes by the improvement of their own tanks and villages etc. Another important feature is that --- gratuitous relief was granted in all deserving cases on old lines

lines of Section 161 of the Famine Code) even though a condition of famine had not officially been declared. Separate provision as per section 136 et seq of the Famine Code were not made for dependents, but wages paid were such as to provide for them also. It has been found preferable to give fairly adequate wages ~~on wages~~ on works of utility so as to tide over a bad season and thus prevent famine conditions, to starting test works in which a person would get only less than bare sustnance and nothing for his children. The chief differences are the following:--

1. The absence of test works;
2. The labourers are given labour as far as possible near their own homes;
3. Provision of liberal takavi to agriculturists (and artisans) at the very outset in order to prevent unemployment; and
4. The administration of gratuitous relief to the deserving poor as soon as it is found that such relief is quite necessary to prevent emaciation;
5. Wages to be paid on a scale to provide for two dependents also.

The policy, in short is to acknowledge Government's liability for unemployment in years of drought without resorting to test works. It is necessary to observe that the Mysore scheme could succeed only if adopted in its entirety; these are, a sufficient number of works well spread out, adequate wages, liberal takavi loans and gratuitous relief. These measures have also got to be continued in the bad areas till a good crop is harvested, and in all affected areas till employment becomes normal. If the policy is not adopted entirely it is much safer to adopt the Famine Code System, which is slow in starting but is thorough after it is started. By giving low wages and thereby reducing vitality, by stinting loans or not giving them promptly, and by stopping works suddenly, there is great risk of conditions becoming very unsatisfactory in the event of a second bad year following the first. I am submitting as an appendix a list of communications in which all the above facts have been dealt with.

P.T.O.

The drawbacks of the Mysore System are that it is not suited to places where a large number of useful irrigation works well spread out are not available, that there is danger of relief measures being adopted either too soon or too late, the test works in British India which are a harsh but accurate index of distress not being resorted to, and that similarly the measures are liable to be stopped too early; or continued too long, but if worked with sympathy, and intuition, and with accurate knowledge of local conditions, and in all its aspects as stated above, there is no doubt that the system is well suited to conditions in Mysore.

Some noticeable conditions of the present Distress:--

Certain conditions peculiar to portions in the affected tracts have to be remembered in connection with the distress relief measures that were undertaken. Far off places like Maddagiri, Pavagada and Sira Taluks have no facilities for transport of fodder or food by Railway. Owing to abnormal rains in the Malnad during the months of July and August 1923, the floods in the Malnad damaged the crops of the low lying valleys in those parts; and the re-transplantation of paddy did not produce the usual harvest. In fact in a few cases the restoration of the paddy fields to their previous condition was itself difficult. Hence the yield of the paddy crop in the Malnad was comparatively poor and in these circumstances sufficient grain from these parts could not be expected to get into the affected parts. On account of this, the distress was felt a little more acutely than would have been the case had there been no floods during the year in the Malnad. It is to be remembered that the affected areas are all situated "high and dry" and do not contain channel irrigated tracts. The result was that cattle sufferred severely on account of the absence of facilities for water and growth of fodder crops at a time when fodder was most needed.

17. Touring and inspection up to December 1923.

While the necessary measures of relief were being taken as occasions arose therefore, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and their subordinates were constantly on the move in order to find out and notice promptly, with a view to take needful action at once, cases of starvation and symptoms of distress. Owing to my having been appointed as Chairman of the Committee of enquiry in connection with the Sivasamudram defalcation case, I could not tour out extensively in the affected tracts in the earlier stages. Orders appointing the Commission were passed on 13th August 1923 and the final report was submitted on 5th October 1923; The Commission was sitting almost from day to day during the period and I began my touring on the 11th idem after completing the report. A short interval in August was attempted to be utilised for a short tour, but I wa

was instructed to begin touring only after completing the report and the Dewan himself undertook a tour as stated below. But I was fully in touch with the situation and as stated above the District officers were warned by me of it and Government also kept fully informed.

I reported to Government on 28th August 1923 that the condition of cattle in portions of Kolar District was unsatisfactory. The Dewan, as stated above visited the parts affected by drought in Kolar District in September 1923 (1st to 4th) inspecting Kolar Srinivaspur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur and Bagepalli Taluks and issued needful instructions to the local officers of all grades and departments as required. In October 1923 I toured in the Tumkur District visiting Maddagiri Taluk where conditions were bad. In the same month I inspected the Goribidnur taluk in the Kolar District which began to feel the pinch early owing to failure of rains during the previous two years; in November I visited Dodballapur Taluk in the Bangalore District and from thence went on to Goribidnur Taluk (Kolar District) and thence to Maddagiri, Koratagere (Sub), Pavagada, Sira and Gubbi Taluks of the Tumkur District, visiting the interior parts of the worst affected tracts; in December I toured in the Kolar District inspecting Malur, Kolar, Srinivaspur, Chikballapur and Bagepalli Taluks. Though the rains of September in portions of the affected tracts were encouraging, yet as October advanced and November too went by without practically any rain, all hopes of the north-east monsoon were abandoned. In order to take stock of the measures adopted already and of the measures necessary for providing relief during the remaining months of the year (till the advent of the next south-west monsoon in June 1924) a meeting was held in Bangalore on the 21st and 22nd December 1923 under the presidency of the Dewan at which

the

the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts and certain selected heads of Departments were present. For this meeting I had prepared a comprehensive --- memorandum containing a complete list of requirements under several items coming under the category of relief measures, both direct and indirect. A copy of this memorandum is appended and is numbered Appendix 1 "A". On the 26th idem Government order No.49-63/D. was issuing further instructions and making additional grants -- for the purpose.

18. Work during January to June 1924.

With practically little harvest the early months of 1924 were very anxious. The classes that used to find -- labour in the agricultural operations were driven to seek work elsewhere. With the advance of summer the water -- level which had already gone down in wells went down far further. Drinking water wells in tank beds and in low lying favourable valleys were freely sunk for supply of water for men and cattle. To provide work adequately for the labouring classes, works of all sorts, tank restoration, tank maintenance and road works, village improvement works, District and Municipal works - were freely undertaken and gratuitous relief in deserving cases amm was also given. Tank maintenance works were given preference the cost up to one year's assessment being treated as an advance, and the balance of cost as a final charge. Government permitted this excess also to be waived in - places where people were greatly impoverished. It may be stated repeated here that the very large number of tanks that dot the maidan Districts in Mysore are a peculiar feature of the country, that enables works to be started in a very large number of places and near the homes of the labourers To enable the small agriculturist to tide over the bad season and to equip the needy among the agriculturists for the coming cultivation season, Takavi and land Improvement Loans were given liberally. Thus the period from January to June 1924 indicated an extension of activity in

in all directions, and every effort was made by developing local works, granting Takavi loans and creating facilities for obtaining fodder to have the situation well in hand.

19. Touring and inspection during January to June 1924.

During this period of January to June 1924, I --- toured frequently in order to keep myself in touch with the situation which continued anxious throughout and advised the local officers. In January my itinerary included Kunigal Taluk (Tumkur District), Turuvekere (Sub) Tiptur (Tumkur District) Chiknaikanhalli, Gubbi and Tumkur Taluks (Tumkur District), Nagamangala Taluk, (Bangalore District) and Nagamangala Taluk (Mysore District); in March I toured in the Tumkur and Madagiri Taluks (Tumkur District), and In April I went to Malur, Kolar Bowringpet Chintamani and Srinivaspur Taluks (Kolar District) on inspection duty. I was out on tour for 45 days --- visited 24 Taluks several of them more than once, and saw conditions in 353 villages, a greater number of which were interior; and detailed notes issued for the information of local officers. Practically all the affected areas were visited by me.

In the month of January 1924 the Dewan toured in the affected parts of Tumkur and Kolar Districts visiting --- Goribidnur and Gudibanda (Sub) Taluks of Kolar District and Koratagere Sub Taluk of Tumkur District. In the same month the Second Member of Council inspected Maddagiri Taluk and Koratagere Sub Taluk of Tumkur District.

20 General orders and instructions.

After issuing suitable instructions from time to time and obtaining Government orders as occasion arose, I issued a comprehensive set of instructions to the Deputy Commissioners on the 25th October 1923 reviewing briefly the measures that were adopted and requesting the Deputy Commissioners to --- furnish information immediately regarding the agricultural and economical condition of the affected tracts and the -- financial aid necessary under the various heads of relief, both direct and indirect rendered necessary by the non-

non-appearance of the North-East monsoon. A copy of the memo issued is appended to this report (Appendix 1). In December when it was clear that the North East monsoon was a complete failure I issued a memo conveying important instructions on several matters including those issued and given from time to time with regard to the distress that prevailed. A copy of the memo is appended hereto and is numbered Appendix 11. The instructions and orders of Government issued from time to time related to all matters connected with the relief measures ranging from the preliminary report and the famine programme to the accounts, registers and returns which had to be ------ maintained in respect of the various items of expenditure -- incurred for affording relief; and a Hand-book of these instructions and of orders of Government issued in connection with the -- distress was published for the frequent reference and guidance of the several officers responsible for the carrying out of the relief measures. The Hand Book contained chapters under --- suitable headings in which were summarized the instructions -- given to the District officers from time to time on the particular subject of the chapter. A copy of this is appended and is -- numbered Appendix 111.

21. Account of distress in the several districts.-

A brief account of the distress that prevailed in each district is given below.-

Kolar District.- The signs of distress began to appear in July and August 1923 as stated above. It commenced in Bagepalli and gradually extended to Gudibanda and Goribidnur Taluks. Similar conditions appeared in Malur and Srinivaspur Taluks in November 1923 and in course of time there was distress in all the Taluks except Chikballapur, conditions therein being not as bad as in the others. The Kolar District where the rainfall is usually scanty is generally the first to be affected when the rains fail. Certain parts of this District such as Goribidnur and Chikballapur have good underground supplies of water which the industrious ryots have utilized extensively for irrigation purposes by means of wells and grow valuable garden crops such as sugarcane, mulberry, potatoes etc. They have also a good series of tanks. As even the water supply in wells was affected especially in the Goribidnur Taluk, the people suffered severely in two ways - firstly by the failure of their dry crops and secondly by not being able to raise the garden crops which used to add to their staying power. The total number of affected villages in the District during December 1923 was 586 with an area of 384.4 sq. miles and a population of 1,18,823. The number of affected villages went up to 795 with proportionate increase in area and population and continued till the last week of March 1924 when the number rose to 835 villages with an area of 808 sq. miles and a population of 1,99,548. In the middle of April 1924 the number increased by 6 in Chintamani Taluk and in June the aggregate number was 845 villages comprising an area of 814.9 sq. miles with a population of 2,10,084. At the end of June 1924 there was a considerable reduction in the number of affected villages owing to copious rains in the month of May in Goribidnur, Gudibanda, Bagepalli, Mulbagal and Srinivaspur

Srinivaspur Taluks and fair rainfall in the other Taluks. The largest number of affected villages was in Srinivaspur and Malur Taluks being 301 and 223 respectively. Next come in order Kolar, Goribidnur, Bowringpet, Gudibanda (Sub), -- Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal, Chintamani and Bagepalli Taluks. In Goribidnur Taluk, parts of Hosur, Thondebhavi, Nagargere and Dadanaikanapalya Hoblis were most affected; the conditions in parts of Bagepalli Taluk (Chelur and Patapalya Hoblis) were bad. In Bowringpet Taluk, Budikote, Kamasandra and Bethamangala Hoblis were affected. In Srinivaspur Taluk, Yeldur, Addagal and Nelavanki Hoblis and in Malur Taluk, Tyakal, Narasapur and Lakkur Hoblis were badly affected. The classes most affected were Panchamas, Bedars, Voddars, Thoties, Thalaries, Niruganties, a few Mohammedans, Kurubars, and Vokkaligars.

The total rainfall during the year 1923-24 was less than that of the preceding year in all Taluks except Goribidnur, where there was an increase of 1.40 inches. The rainfall in the several Taluks for the years 1922-'23 and 1923-'24 is noted in the margin. The monsoon rains in July, August and September did not behave normally and from November to the end of March there was practically no rain in any of the Taluks. Owing to scanty rainfall the tanks did not receive supply and as a result there was no wet crop except under kapile wells. As regards the dry crops the yield was estimated to range from two to four annas, a better crop being realised in parts of Chikballapur Taluk and in a few isolated areas.

Taluk.	1922-23 July to June.	1923-24 July to June.
Kolar	26'12	18'50
Bowringpet	25'80	17'92
Chintamani	26'19	14'38
Mulbagal	24'77	18'81
Sidlaghatta	20'69	15'97
Chikballapur	27'13	21'17
Bagepalli	23'49	20'73
Goribidnur	14'17	15'57
Malur	26'09	19'66
Srinivaspur	29'85	18'69
Gudibanda	20'21	18'51
District Average	24'05	18'17

The number of persons requiring work at 15 per cent of the population

population of the affected villages was 17,597. At the outset a few village Improvement, Taluk Board and Muzrai works were started for giving relief to men in need of labour. More works were started and in course of time 22 tank restoration works with an estimated cost of Rs.42,547 were started, the amount actually disbursed being Rs.5,311/-, 85 tank maintenance works were started and a sum of Rs.33,544 was spent on the same up to the end of June 1924. Of these 60 works have been completed except for turfing. 172 villages Improvement works were started, the amount spent on these being Rs.20,355. Besides the above, the sinking of irrigation wells by private agency absorbed a large number of coolies. The task set to each cooly on Government works was such as to enable him to earn a living wage of 3 to 4 annas a day. With the advance of summer the task was reduced from 8 to 6 cubic yards a rupee. Markets were well supplied throughout the year though for a couple of weeks in the month of December 1923 there was a tendency to hold up stocks. The prices of food grains remained on the whole stationary. Ragi was sold at 6½ to 8 seers per rupee and rice (2nd sort) from 4½ to 5 seers per rupee. Some philanthropic gentlemen in some taluks sold ragi to poor people at cost price. As soon as fodder saarcity began to be felt State Forests were thrown open for free grazing; permission was freely granted to cut and remove date leaves; people were advised to thin out their cattle and to take valuable ones to Malnad Forests for free grazing. As summer advanced, arrangements were made with the help of the Agricultural and Forest Departments for opening fodder depots.

Item.	No. of works taken up during 1923-24.	Total outlay upto end of June 1924.
		Rs.
Village Improvement works.	172	10,335
Tank maintenance works. ...	85	33,544
Tank restoration works. ...	22	5,311
Total ...	279	49,190

depots. Malnad hay from Shimoga and paddy straw from Serangapatam and other places in Mysore District were imported and sold to ryots at concession rates. Small Takavi loans for the purchase of fodder were freely given to those who were unable to buy for cash. In the Taluks of Goribidnur, Kolar and Chintamani, the Agricultural Department demonstrated the use of prickly pear as cattle fodder. After the demonstration people were satisfied and began to use it as conventional food for their cattle.

There was difficulty for drinking water throughout for both men and cattle. Almost all the wells failed. Temporary wells were freely sunk in tank beds and existing ones deepened. In sinking wells special attention was paid to the needs of the Panchamas who are the earliest to suffer in times of distress. For the cattle a number of gokattes and hondas were provided. The total number of temporary wells was about 800 at a cost of Rs.34,000/-, the actual disbursement up to 30th June 1924 being Rs.20,840/-. Grants-in- aid were given by Government to Srinivaspur and Gudibanda Municipalities for the purpose of sinking new wells or deepening existing ones. In Kolar Town the Municipality supplied water by a well sunk in the bed of the water supply tank by means of a pump. A sum of Rs.1,99,000 was allotted for the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans. Out of this a sum of Rs.1,93,936 was actually spent, Rs.1,19,760 being for sinking irrigation wells.

There was no abnormal rise in crime in the District or emaciation or death by starvation.

A sum of Rs.808 was spent in affording gratuitous relief up to the end of June 1924 in really deserving cases.

The weavers in Malur and Kulbagal Taluks were given relief, an allotment of Rs.2,000 being made for grant of loans free of interest through Co-operative Societies. In Malur Town a Weavers'

Weavers' Society was newly constituted and Rs.1,000 was loaned to it in order to give loans to weavers. In the village of Tayalur in Mulbagal Taluk, a few influential gentlemen formed themselves into a Committee to obtain a loan on behalf of the weavers undertaking to repay the loan in two yearly instalments. Up to the end of June 1924 Rs.1,700/- had been advanced on this account.

Public health was generally good except for stray cases of small-pox, relapsing fever, plague and Cholera.

To sum up, the amounts spent in this District are as follows:--

	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans. Takkavi Loans. Subsistence Loans.	1,93,936
Loans to Weavers.	1,700
Tank Restoration Works. ...	5,311
Tank Maintenance Works. ...	33,544
Muzrai works (if available). ...	...
Village Improvement Works. ...	10,335
Temporary Wells. ...	20,840
Gratuitous Relief. ...	808
Cost of Establishment. ...	2,415
	2,68,889

Figures of daily average and weekly average of persons employed was being given in weekly reports; but on a close analysis, I find that they are not quite accurate. According to these statements the total number employed in the District would be 4,29,958 and the maximum per day was 6,565. The number of units employed on works would roughly be 5 to 6 for each rupee spent. The Loan for Land Improvement gave similar employment, and in this District for every well sunk with Government help several (even 10 in some villages) were sunk without Government help, and this gave labour to the cooly classes.

The total cost of special establishment engaged for affording distress relief purposes was about Rs.2,415/- up to the end of June 1924.

Tumkur District:-- The early symptoms of distress were first noticed in Maddagiri Taluk as early as April 1923. The situation grew distinctly worse in August 1923, as the rains failed and the new year's ragi and other young crops which had come up well during June and July began to wither. There was difficulty for fodder and drinking water. By November 1923 Pavagada, Sira, Gubbi and Koratagere (Sub) Taluks had also become affected. As the situation with regard to fodder became acute the State Forests were thrown open for free grazing and fodder depots were opened at Maddagiri and Kodigenahalli. In the Nittur area of the Gubbi Taluk, the situation was distinctly worse in November 1923. There had been some showers on the 17th and 18th October, but there was practically no rain after the 20th. The number of villages affected came up to 1,279 with an area of 2,118.5 sq. miles and a population of 328,069, being 15% of the total population of the affected area. The classes of people who were most affected were the Panchamas and other landless classes and petty land-holders. The number of villages affected came down to 1,193 with an area of 2,102.5 sq. miles and a population of 326,761 by the end of the year.

The rainfall in 1923-24 was very scanty. In April 1924 the Mungar rains made their appearance, in May the rains were general all over the District and it had, to some extent, cleared the gloom which had overshadowed the District except as regards Maddagiri and Pavagada Taluks. The rains were better still in June. By the early rains (of 1924) some lands were sown with groundnut, Jola and ragi almost all over the District and a few tanks also received supply of water.

Metal and gravel collection on all the high roads of

of the District was arranged for to provide work. When this was exhausted, Village Improvement Works, such as the construction and repair of gokattes and removal of prickly pear were taken up. When these were found to be inadequate, larger works such as tank maintenance and tank restoration were begun through the agency of the Public Works Department. Conditions grew worse in January 1924 and large grants were sanctioned by Government for Takavi and other Loans, gratuitous relief, etc. An establishment consisting of a Deputy Amildar for Maddagiri Taluk, 6 clerks and 2 Special Sheikdars were also sanctioned for the various offices. The Revenue Sub Division Officers were also empowered to waive contribution up to a certain limit in respect of Village Improvement works in all the affected Taluks in the District. To relieve the Amildar of Maddagiri of his magesterial duties so that he might tour more frequently in the Taluk, the Deputy Amildar was appointed as a Magistrate of the 3rd class and a Local Munsiff was invested with second class powers.

37 Village Improvement, 79 tank maintenance, 2 tank restoration and 4 road works were taken up for the relief of distress. Some men from the bordering British villages were coming at first for work near the border, but later on they discontinued coming to works started within the State.

A Grain Depot was opened at Midigesi, Maddagiri Taluk about the month of December 1923 and did some business for a few months.

Throughout the season ragi sold from 6¼ to 7½ seers and rice (2nd sort) from 4 to 4¾ seers per rupee. The markets were well supplied during the period.

The revised rates of wages on works were - "Amani" - man Rs.0-3-6, woman Rs.0-2-6, and boy Rs.0-1-9, and for task work, 5 cubic yards per rupee.

As a preliminary measure all State Forests in the District

District were thrown open for free grazing from about November 1923. The Malnad State Forests also were thrown open for free grazing. When fodder trouble grew very acute, a scheme was devised at the instance of the Agricultural Department to drive all valuable cattle of the affected parts to the Tarikere Forests where arrangements were made for the free grazing of cattle. Marching camps were also established for the accommodation of cattle on their way to Malnad. There was provision made for men who were in charge of the herds to earn wages in cutting fuel for the Bhadravati iron works. The response of the people to take their cattle to the Malnad was however poor, and arrangements had to be made to supply straw and pressed hay wherever possible in the affected tracts. In the beginning, two fodder Depots - one at Goribidnur and another at Bangalore City and later some more at important places on the Railway line were opened under the control of the Agricultural Department. The General Traffic Manager of the M. and S. M. and the Agent of the Mysore State Railways kindly permitted concession rates for transport of fodder for cattle by the Agricultural Department and private individuals from the Malnad and other places to the affected parts of the State.

Though there was no severe type of any cattle epidemic, the loss of cattle owing to want of fodder was somewhat heavy.

There was no increase of crime as a result of the unfavourable seasonal conditions.

In Maddagiri and Gubbi towns the Municipalities organised private charity to help the destitute poor. The leading people of some villages in the Sira Taluk were feeding daily for some months 33 and 60 persons and some villages in the Kunigal Taluk maintained destitute and helpless Panchamas.

A sum of Rs. 1,000/- was granted for gratuitous relief. 593 persons were given such relief at the rate of ½ a seer of

of ragi per man per day and ¼ seer of ragi per boy per day. The total expenditure under this head up to the end of June 1924 is reported to be Rs.841-10-4.

For giving relief to weavers the sums as noted in the margin were given to Co-operative Societies for being loaned out free of interest.

To the Co-operative Society of	Rs.
Kunigal. ...	1,000
Kolar. ...	500
Bidare. ...	500
Gubbi. ...	500
Baluvaneralu. ...	500
Total..	3,000

Public health was generally good. There was no virulent type of epidemic anywhere except for imported cases of cholera in certain villages of Maddagiri and Sira Taluks. There were a few cases of relapsing fever here and there in Tumkur, Kunigal and Maddagiri Taluks.

Under Takavi and Land Improvement loans a sum of Rs.3,06,007-8-0 had been distributed up to the end of June 1924.

The total expenditure in this District was as follows:--

		Rs.
Land Improvement.Loans. Takkavi Loans. Subsistence Loans.		3,06,007-8-0
Loans to weavers.	(	3,000-0-0
	(	3,000-0-0 (x)
Tank Restoration works.	...	1,039-0-0
Tank Maintenance works.	...	37,350-0-0
Road Works.	...	11,664-7-3
Village Improvement Works.	...	2,356-6-10
Temporary Wells.	...	887-9-10
Gratuitous relief.	....	841-10-4
Establishment charges.	...	1,367-9-6
	Total...	3,67,514-3-9

(x) This sum is taken out of the Takkavi allotment for being given to the Maddagiri Co-operative Society.

Bangalore District:-- The rains of August 1923 were

were disappointing. Some rains fell in September 1923, but in the portions adjoining the Tumkur District viz., Sasalu Hobli in Dodaballapur Taluk, the first signs of distress appeared in the latter part of September 1923. Owing to the failure of subsequent rains anxiety was felt in Hoskote, Devanhalli and Anekal Taluks also. 10 villages in Dodballapur Taluk (Sasalu Hobli), 278 in Hoskote Taluk (Kasaba, Jadigenahalli, Sulibele Hoblis and some parts of Nandagudi, Bidarahalli and Anugondanahalli) and 24 villages in Devanahalli Taluk (Channarayapatna Hobli) with a total area of 282 sq. miles and population of 74,954 may be considered to have been affected. The whole of the Anekal Taluk showed anxiety.

Markets were freely supplied though the prices of staple food grains in some Taluks went up a little higher.

120 temporary wells at a cost of Rs.4,291-7-2 and 26 villages improvement works at a cost of Rs.3,457/- had been sanctioned for affording relief. 89 of these works with an actual expenditure of Rs.1,873-4-9 were actually taken up for execution.

For Takkavi and Land Improvement loans including subsistence loans a sum of Rs.24,385 was spent.

For gratuitous relief a sum of Rs.17-13-6 was spent.

There was no serious crime due to want of food.

A temporary clerk on Rs.40/- had been sanctioned for the District Office and Rs.227-1-7 has been spent on account of his pay.

Public health was generally good. No cases of starvation was reported anywhere.

The total Expenditure in this District is as follows:-

1 Land Improvement and Takavi loans	Rs 24,385
2 Tank Restoration Works	282
3 Village Improvement works	405
4 Temporary Wells	1,275
5 Gratuitous Relief	18
6 Establishment charges	227
Total	Rs 26,592

Mysore District.- The only taluk affected was Nagamangala. 9 villages with an area of 11.9 sq. miles and a population of 2,534 were the parts most affected. The rainfall in the Mandya, Malvalli, Gundlupet, Krishnarajpet and other maidan parts was scanty and untimely compared with that of the previous year but no distress was actually prevailing. Estimates for 8 tank maintenance and 21 temporary well works in the Nagamangala Taluk were sanctioned. 11 tank beds in that Taluk were given out for cultivation. Arrangements were also made to take the cattle of Nagamangala to Hunsur and other malnad parts for the purpose of grazing.

The following sums were spent under several items on account of distress:-

Tank maintenance and Tank restoation.	2,492- 0- 0
Temporary wells ...	725-12- 4
village Improvement Works. ...	491-10- 8
Takavi and Land Improvement Loans.	3,431- 0- 0

Concession in the levy of water rate was given in the growth of fodder & crops under the channels.

22. Sketch map of the affected areas and certain essential statistics.- A sketch map of the State showing details of Taluks has been appended to show in colour the areas affected during 1923-24. A distinction is made between the lightly affected and deeply affected parts, the former being coloured red and the latter deep red (Appendix 4). A statement showing the grants made by Government from time to time under several heads arranged in chronological order is also appended for convenience of reference (Statement 'F'). Another statement to show the actual disbursements in the several districts under various heads is also prepared and forwarded herewith (Statement 'G').

When it was clear in the middle of November that the North-

east

east monsoon was a failure and agricultural operations were at a standstill A special weekly season report ~~was prescribed~~ were called for by Government in order to ascertain the actual conditions in the affected parts from week to week. Proper headings were prescribed under which to group conveniently the actual conditions. The forms of reports prescribed for Amildars and Sub Division Officers are enclosed. (Appendix ' '). The headings were made somewhat elaborate in the case of Amildars in order to prevent, as far as possible any cases of death by starvation occurring. A consolidated report was compiled in my office with the following headings and submitted to Government every Monday, beginning from November 17, 1923:-

1. Parts newly affected during the week.
2. Number of villages and works inspected by Amildars and Sheikdars.
3. Rainfall and agricultural operation, - harvesting of crops, sowing operations and condition of standing crops.
4. Relief works and labour.
5. Prices of food stuffs.
6. Fodder and cattle.
7. Supply of drinking water for men and cattle.
8. Takavi and Land Improvement Loans.
9. Statement of crime and people wandering in search of labour.
10. Gratuitous Relief.
11. Public health. a n d.
12. General remarks.

In order to give an idea of the need that existed from time to time for labour in the Districts affected a statement compiled from the consolidated reports sent from this offiee has been prepared wherein the details regarding the works in progress have been given as on the last week of each month from November 1923 to June 1924 (Statement 'H'). As required by Government (vide Revenue Secretary's letter No.604/Dis. dated 28th rebruary 1924) the monthly famine statement also was submitted.

submitted. A consolidated statement of the same for the several months for which the statements were submitted is appended hereto. (Statement 'I').

23. ~~Total cost of operations up to 30th June 1924~~ Summary.- On the whole parts of 25 taluks of 4 Districts may be considered to have been affected during the distress of 1923-24, the area of the same being 3,227.3 sq. miles and the population 6,15,631. The rains of the ~~xkx~~ south-west monsoon required for the successful launching of the cultivation operations were wanting, and in the high lying water shed areas situate especially in the eastern parts of the State, distress began to appear as early as July 1923. It was evident by the end of November that the North-east monsoon was a failure. Consequently distress was more and more felt and the classes that depended on agricultural labour and on the agriculturist for his custom and bounty had to be provided for in a systematic manner. The rains in April and May 1924 brought relief to some extent, as they supplied water to some tanks, helped the growth of green grass and gave scope to the agriculturist for persuing his usual avocation of preparation for the next season. In more than one-third of the area affected in the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts valuable garden crops are grown wherever there is water in tanks and wells. Even the cocoanut gardens in the affected tracts suffered severely from the drought. Silk-worm rearing was also affected in many parts. In the Maddagiri and Pavagada Taluks where there is considerable well irrigation the wells failed in many places. All the causes tended to add to the distress and disorganize adjustment of employment seriously, ~~according to demand and supply~~. The agriculturist himself had to be sustained during the period of trial and suffering.

Remissions.- In order to give further relief to the agricultural classes Government passed from time to time several orders sanctioning remissions and suspensions of Revenue in the affected

ed parts. In Government Order No. 256-60/Dis. 16-1-24 dated 16th January 1924 sanction was accorded as a special case to the relaxation of the general rules on remissions and suspensions with regard to the most affected Taluks of Goribidnur and Maddagiri and the Sub Taluks of Gudibanda and Koratagere and in Government Order No.1159-62 dated 6th January 1924 suspension of half the wet assessment was sanctioned in the affected areas of Kolar and Tumkur Districts where there has been a total failure of crops or the outturn has been less than 4 annas. Again in Government Order No.1169-74/Dis. dated 10th June 1924 half the garden assessment under tanks, wells and talapariges and half the wet assessment under wells and talapariges in the Taluks of Maddagiri, Pavagada and Goribidnur and the Sub Taluks of Koratagere and Gudibanda was ordered to be suspended for a year. Government also issued confidential instructions that lands should not be sold out for arrears of Revenue in the areas that suffered severely from drought.

The total expenditure up to the end of June 1924 was grouped under convenient heads is Rs.6,58,755/-.

Item		Amount.
		Rs
1. Loans.	...	5,21,742
2. Works.-		
Tank maintenance		73,386
Tank restoration		6,632
Village Improvement		13,588
Road works	...	11,664
Temporary wells.		22,375
3. Gratuitous relief.		1,668
4. Relief to artisans.		7,700
Total	...	Rs.6,58,755

24. Conditions in the affected parts after 30th June 1924.- Conditions are just becomming normal in several areas, but there is still anxiety on account of failure of timely rains in portions of Tumkur District and it is now practically certain that the relief

relief operations will have to be continued in the Maddagiri and Pavagada Taluks. These Taluks are the most affected in the State and regular famine operations are still in progress in the Taluks of Maddagasira (Anantapur District), which is situated between Pavagada and Maddagiri. Portions of the Kolar District are also not altogether free from anxiety, but conditions there are better. Government have since directed closing operations in Kolar District.

25. Hearty Co-operation and the spirit of the people.- In the arduous task of making timely inspections and rendering prompt aid

aid as was necessary either by themselves or in collaboration with other Departments, the local Revenue Officers of all grades (including the temporary establishment that was specially sanctioned) were found to be equal to the work expected of them. The close co-operation of all the other Departments was not a little responsible for the successful carrying out of the various measures of relief. In providing aid to alleviate the acute difficulty felt on account of want of fodder, the Forest and the Agricultural Departments were always to the fore. All the efforts of the officials could have been of little avail without the co-operation of public spirited non-official gentlemen. In the earliest instructions issued by me the need for enlisting this co-operation was emphasised. Some gentlemen opened grain depots for selling food grains at cost prices, when prices threatened to be very high; others opened fodder depots where straw was sold at cost price to ryots; many cheerfully took up the task without any remuneration, of supervision of the village relief works which had to be worked 'Amani'; and in the matter of giving daily doles to the helpless and the destitute many did cheerfully what they could. The people in general and specially the classes most affected by the distress bore the stress and strain with their usual brave spirit of endurance. There was up to the end of the year no panic and no aimless wandering in search of employment. Fortunately epidemics also did not prevail and the mortality was not abnormal. Cattle, however, ~~did~~ died in large numbers owing to want of fodder and water and the agriculturists suffered enormous loss on this account the extent of which could not be guaged at present.

26. Proposals to improve the condition of the people:- It will be interesting to mention here the proposals made by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts most affected, viz, Kolar, and Tumkur, as regards the improvement of the agricultural and economic efficiency of the affected areas. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar (Mr.Hiriannaiya) advocates (i) a larger irrigation grant every year with the necessary additions to the establishment in the Public Works Department for the more speedy restoration of the ancient tank system; (ii) the encouragement of well irrigation which is specially suited to the

Kolar District and which is also less wasteful than irrigation by direct supply of tanks; and (iii) the improvement of the condition of Panchamas (who form 17 per cent of the population of the District) the ear marking a portion of the annual drinking water supply grant for the special use of these people being one of the measures therefor. The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, (Mr. Mecci) is in favour of (i) encouraging the construction of good picotah wells for perennial supply of water; (ii) the formation of grain banks all over the District so that the grain may be available for local consumption for one or two years; and (iii) the education of ryots to form fodder rese rves, the sun flower which is ~~the one which promises to do~~ a most useful and quick growing fodder being one of the principal constituents of the said fodder reserves. Mr. Mecci believes that if only sufficient and systematic propogandistic work is done in respect of grain banks and fodder reserves lasting results are sure to follow.

27. ~~Improvement in administration~~ Some Suggestions:- The following are some suggestions concerned in the ~~of the methods by which~~ administration of distress could be better regularised in future:-

(i) The regular maintenance of the statistics of rainfall and the yield of the most important staple crop, viz, Ragi (vide statement (E) appended) is a paramount necessity in every Taluk. The figures of rainfall during the South West Monsoon, viz, from April to September for each of the recording stations, and the rainfall from October to the month of March next together with the average seasonal rainfall for the above two periods likewise for said stations (vide Table III, Seasonal Rainfall and Average for Taluk Head Quarters- appended with the annual report of the Meteorological Department) should be carefully calculated and kept for record on a sheet which will exhibit figures for at least ten previous years. It would be most convenient to record the rainfall according to Nakshatrams. In juxta-position to this there should be information entered in the same sheet showing the outturn of the staple crop or crops of the Taluk. For rain-guage stations other than Taluk Head Quarters the information

regarding the previous years under the headings above named may be very easily compiled in the Taluk and entered. It should be made a point for note during inspection by higher officers if the statement containing the above information is kept ready and put in a conspicuous place under the signature of the responsible officer in the Taluk office. The statistics for the Taluk Head Quarters of the Sub Division should be available in the Revenue Sub Division office and figures for all the Taluk Head Quarters in the District in the Deputy Commissioner's office. Statistics for the State should be maintained both in my office and the Secretariat.

(2.) Owing to the abolition of the Marahmat Department and the supervision of the works of local bodies by non-official office bearers, the Amildars of Taluks have been deprived of the help of the Tank Inspector and Sanitary Inspector of the Taluk who would have proved very helpful in carrying out the small relief works which have of necessity to be conducted under the immediate supervision of the Amildars. These subordinates know the working ~~xxxxx~~ details of petty works and could be made to start or supervise such works as the Amildar directed at a moment's notice. Now on every occasion reference to the Engineering Department has become a necessity and this year (1923-24) in the early stages till the work of administering relief measures became familiar to the officers of the Public Works Department, there was a chance and a risk that works specially petty one's could not be started or managed exactly as the Revenue Officers would have them managed. The difficulty was specially felt in fixing and reducing as required the task work per rupee according to the market rate at which ragi was being sold week after week so as to enable hard working able bodied men to earn enough to purchase sufficient ragi that is about 2 seers to keep himself and one or two dependents in health. This question was a very difficult one to arrange and specially as the Public Works Department was entrusted for the first time during distress operations, with the task of carrying out maintenance ~~petty~~ works also. The officers of the Department were us usually anxious to help the Revenue Department but owing to the want of a handy man for the Amildar occasions arose on which reference had to be made to the Chief Engineer in order to issue clear --

instructions to subordinate officers regarding reduction of works etc and these instructions have not always been carried out satisfactorily and in one instance some cases of emaciation occurred for want of adequate wages and this had to be reported to Government. After the Amildars cease to be Presidents of Taluk Boards also the position will become even worse. The agency through which Distress measures have to be administered in the future and the technical help required if the Revenue Department has to do the work are matters for anxious consideration in view of the policy of devolution of local self Government on the one hand and the taking away of all technical departments like Forests and Maramat from the control of the District Officers on the other. Forests, Agriculture and Public Works have independent Heads and District Boards are likely to be quite independent of the Revenue Department. All famine work would appertain to these Departments and it is therefore a matter for consideration whether the present system can continue in future. The remaining impact of the old system under which everything was concentrated in the Revenue Department, combined with the cordial relations existing at present between the Revenue Department and the Heads of the other Departments and the local bodies are mainly responsible for the measures having not fallen through. Until the ~~question~~ aspects in all ~~its~~ their bearings ~~is~~ are thought about and suitable orders are passed, it ~~would seem to be~~ is a question whether it is desirable in Mysore to follow the Famine Code under which the Famine Commissioner (and the Revenue Commissioner till a Famine Commissioner is appointed) has to coordinate all activities connected with ~~it~~ Distress. The question of thus coordinating all activities has already been brought to the notice of Government. During the Distress of 1908-09 Government passed orders in the earlier stage appointing the Revenue Commissioner as the Famine Commissioner investing him with the chief executive control over the Famine administration of the State in all its stages both under ordinary and abnormal conditions and making him responsible to Government for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the Famine Code (vide para 1 of G.O.No.R.1700-9/ Agri. 137-06-2 dated 11th September 1908). Whether under ~~present~~ modern conditions it is necessary to have a single officer under Government

for coordinating activities is a matter for consideration and orders.

(3.) The provision of drinking water to men and cattle is another problem. It so happens that though a number of temporary wells might be provided the wants of cattle cannot at all be adequately attended to. It has to be remembered that temporary wells were actually sanctioned and carried out during the prevalence of distress, the want of water to cattle having been noticed some time before. In the succeeding months there may of course be some rains which may bring in some water to the gokattes and tanks; but there is absolutely no provision now for reserving some of these lifegiving waters at least at convenient centres in the Taluk or at easy distances within the same valley or valleys so that in case rains should cease, water difficulty could be relieved at once. Even in favourably situated tracts, wells are found to serve their purpose efficiently in providing water for men (and cattle) only during normal times ie.,when the subsoil supply remains as usual. So the only hope of saving to the ryot his best asset-namely his cattle-which or even an appreciable number of which is incapable of being - successfully moved on to distant state forests where grass and water may be plentiful lies in reserving in tanks situated at easy distances as above stated water which may remain at the time or which may be impounded in the coming months so that this difficulty may not crush him in times of distress and leave him much handicapped for the next agricultural season. I have suggested <u>infra</u> in para ... the need for investigating the question of permanently raising the sluice level of tanks. Till this is done the following procedure is recommended:-

In the Tank Panchayet Regulation there is provision for the Tank Panchayets to direct when the water in the tank does not suffice for the successful growing of wet crops in a particular season the restriction of wet cultivation in the atchkat below the tank; when this is done Government remit half the wet assessment on the lands (vide Para 15 of the Tank Panchayet Regulation (Regulation I of 1911). It would be an amplification of this rule to direct that when it is known that there could be no successful wet cultivation

in the season and when owing to distress conditions there is no water around, the Panchayet or the Deputy Commissioner might declare that for the ensuing season there shall be no wet cultivation below a particular tank, and the Dy. Comr. might remit half the wet assessment as usual.

It would be ideal to insist upon every village having a gokatte or a small tank specially reserved for the cattle under which no wet cultivation is permitted: but in view of the vested interests ~~long rooted~~ in several villages and the difficulty of securing suitable sites for the construction of new gokattes or tanks in the proper places the measure above recommended, viz, reservation of tanks would be a solution of this all important question. The Forest Department may also be directed to construct and maintain within the State Forests reservoirs to contain enough drinking water to the cattle that usually resort to the forests for free grazing during a distress season.

(4.) The weavers and other village artizans who suffer for want of custom during distress and who do not usually take to the sort of work provided in relief works have to be granted loans. A change in the loan rules seems to be necessary for helping these poor classes, men and women, who are accustomed to work in-doors at their looms. Government have sanctioned loans as mentioned above through cooperative societies but whether individual loans should not also be given requires investigation; and it shouldalso be possible for the societies or the Department to advance to artizans the raw materials and buy and keep the finished products and sell for them during periods of distress.

(5.) The Revenue Officers are looked up to for help during times of distress and both during floods and drought they have shown themselves to be equal to the occasion but we have not -- sufficiently impressed upon them that they are expected to suggest and devise measures to guard against and minimise the effects of abnormal condition and this is an aspect of their public duty on which special emphasis has to be laid when the present adverse -- season is over. It takes the agriculturist at least one year to

overcome the effects of each year's distress and a mere return to normal conditions should not involve any relaxation in our efforts to improve his productive and staying powers. I have suggested to Government a scheme which might be of use for this purpose. This is to slightly increase the pay of our sheikdars (Revenue Inspectors) so as to make the appointment attractive to graduates and to start an Agricultural College in connection with our University so that graduates in Agriculture might be appointed as Revenue Inspectors. The Revenue Officers, in short, have in the future to become friends of the people able to offer advice and help even in normal times as they undoubtedly now are during times of stress.

28. The problem of Famine. The problem of Famine relief is really the problem of unemployment which in India which is an agricultural and greatly feudal country becomes acute only after successive years of scanty rainfall. The problem is there all the time but just as in medieval Europe there was an adjustment of Social relations although at a low level of efficiency and comfort for the serfs and tenants, there is a similar adjustment in our villages in normal years-each village attending although not very efficiently- to its own labourers and destitute. The problem therefore really is to devise methods for improving the capacity of the village people for making this adjustment. This is the problem that has been confronting Indian Administration for decades and centuries and is with us in almost the same acute form today. Education, especially technical education, the restriction of population, and the introduction and improvement of cottage industries are obvious remedies. Whoever develops paying and easy cottage industries (small capital, easy machinery, local raw products and steady demand being the essentials) to occupy our poorest classes, especially the panchamas during periods of unemployment would be great benefactors. The introduction of the industry of spinning yarn for employing gosha women was advocated by me at the beginning of the drought but this was not approved of. The Travancore Government and the Madras Government have, it is understood, taken up this question: and it is worthy of investigation. The Director of -

Industries and the Industries Committee have to be kept constantly investigating the problem of rural industries. In a country like Mysore the foremost way of preventing famine is undoubtedly the Conserving of our splendid tank system: and the construction of new irrigation works wherever possible. During my tours I noticed that some tanks retained water while the neighbouring ones did not solely because the holders had come to a mutual agreement not to use up all the water. Engineers think that if about three months' supply is retained in a normal years of rainfall the tank would not run dry even if there should follow a couple of years of scanty rainfall In view of the enormous suffering caused by total want of water for men and cattle in several villages, I had suggested in the memorandum of December 1923 and would recommend again that the sluice level of tanks in the areas subject to drought should be permanently raised and the complete depletion of water should be made an offence. There would be some loss of wet assessment but the compensating advantages are ~~better~~ greater. Under tanks where the soil admits of wells being sunk, special facilities for it could be granted also as loss by evaporation and percolation is always less than the wasteful use of water through sluices. While a great deal has been done for large irrigation projects which however will help only particular areas, a great deal could be done as funds permit for smaller irrigation works which are usually ~~shoved~~ entered into the Famine programme. In the Taluks that have greatly suffered-in every Taluk- there are small schemes that the people are most anxious to take up, but are not taken up either because they are not paying or because the localities are too near the British frontier. Every scheme in Maddagiri, Pavagada Goribidnur and other Taluks that were severely affected should be re-examined and taken up as funds permit. There is no better preventive against famine. Government have already taken up the question of irrigation wells and employed a special agency under the Director of Agriculture. There is scarcely a limit to the amount of money that can profitably be spent on irrigation wells in the country. Conserving all surface supplies of water and tapping underground sources have been recommended by me for years past as the most --

essential needs of Mysore and I am greatly confirmed in this opinion now. The schemes of Grain Banks and Fodder Reserves proposed by Mr. Mecci are also very useful and systematic propagandist work is worth doing.

The Forest Department may be directed to grow in the State Forests situated in the high lying water shed areas which are most susceptible to scanty rainfall, trees, the foliage of which can be used safely as cattle fodder in times of drought, and on occasions such as ~~His~~ His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday when people are wont to plant trees in memory of the auspicious event, such trees may be planted up in an organised manner. Steady efforts have also to be made to make agriculturists of our landless and depressed classes. There is fortunately still plenty of scope for expansion of cultivation but unless steady efforts are made, preferably by special agency, the beneficient intention of Government to help these classes will not be very fruitful. The difficulty of unemployment will undoubtedly be greatly minimised if agricultural lands are more evenly and usefully distributed in this manner.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in stating that the Director of Agriculture (Dr. Coleman), the Chief Engineer (Mr. Bhore), the Conservator of Forests (Mr. Ramiengar), the Deputy Commissioners of the two Districts that were most affected, Mr. Mecci and Mr. Hiriannaiya, and the Non-official President of the Kolar District Board Mr.C.B.Gopala Rao were always ready to co-operate and help in carrying out the various measures described above, and that these two Deputy Commissioners kept themselves fully informed of conditions in their respective Districts, and worked most arduously for relieving distress.

I have the honour to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant,

K Chandy

Revenue Commissioner.

ENCLOSURES TO THE REPORT.

Page 2	Para 3	Appendix X on river basins and Forests.
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Page 7&8	Para 10	Statement E Rainfall of affected and other Taluks
Page 9	Para 11	Statement E.1. Prices of rice(2nd sort)and ragi.
Page 11	Para 12	Statement E.11. Rainfall and crop outturn.
Page 17	Para 15 ...	A list of communications.
Page 20	Para 17	Appendix 1.A. Memorandum of 18-12-23.
Page 22	Para 20	Appendix 1 Memo dated 25-10-23
Page 22	Para 20	Appendix 11 Consolidated Circular 7-12-23
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Page 34	Para 22	Appendix V form of weekly and fortnightly reports to be submitted by Amildars and Sub Division Officers respectively.
Page 35	Para 22	Statement I Famine statement.

APPENDIX X RE RIVER BASANS AND FORESTS

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Page 2 Para 3.

As is well-known the greater part of the State is comprised in the Cauvery basin. Buttressed on the Niligiris in the South and flanked by the Western Ghats towards the West and the hills of the Eastern Ghats towards the South the tracts which lie in the basin of the Cauvery are comprised mostly within the Hassan, Mysore, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts. Although the head waters of the Cauvery itself and of one of its principal affluents viz the Kapini are situated beyond the state to the west in Coorg and Malabar respectively still the head waters of all the other principal affluent of the Cauvery both to the right and to the left from the place of the entrance of the river into the state near Fraserpet in Coorg up to Mekedatu or the goats leap where the river leaves the state in the East all lie within the bounderies of the State. Of the rivers that flow north the principal are the Varada(north west of Shimoga District the Thunga the Bhadra which later on form the Thungabhadra(Kadur and Shimoga Districts and extreme west of Chitaldrug District) and the Vedavati (eastern portion of Kadur and South and South-east of Chitaldrug District) these form the Thungabhadra basin. Of the few streams that flow down the Western Ghats the principal is the Sharavat that drops down the Gerusoppa Falls in the Shimoga District. In the Eastern portion of the State three district basins are discernible viz the basin of Northern pennar(East and Northern portion of Tumkur District and Northern portion of Kolar District) the Palar basin(Eastern portion of Kolar District) and the Southern pennar basin) Eastern portion of Bangalore and Southern portion of Kolar Districts)

In uniformity with the lie of the country is the distribution of natural flora. The forests of the Malnad comprise what may be called the ever-green belt extending from the north of the Sagar Taluk to the South of the Manjarabad Taluk to the est of these and extending north and south through the whole length of the state from the extreme North of Sorab Taluk to Bandipur in the South of Gundlupet Taluk lies the mixed belt which includes the greater number of the timber producing State Forests large tracts of District Forests and much

of sandal wood growth to the east of the mixed forest belt lies the dry belt which includes the far greater portion of the state. The tree vegetation is much inferior to that immediately to the west. Although efforts at afforestation of the portions of the country specially to the east which have hitherto remained bare of vegetation are being made for decades still owing to the natural conditions prevailing the tree growth of the eastern or dry belt is very thin.

From the foregoing paragraphs it will be clear that the rainfall is precarious in the water sheds lying between the several river systems and also the high lying lands which lie between the several affluents of the same river system. This is also the case with the lands that lie at the head ofeach river or affluent system. This tendency is more marked as we go towards the east.

Revenue Commissioner.

STATEMENT 'A'. (Page 5 - Para 6).

Sl. No.	Taluk.	Average.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924 January to June.
Bangalore District.																		
1.	Anekal	34'43	49'01	50'73	30'12	49'07	29'33	27'81	36'79	36'49	37'38	21'50	39'88	24'11	25'61	25'66	19'79	8'10
2.	Dodballapur	28'69	38'57	40'82	20"60	33'76	25'31	18'38	33'48	42'34	37'22	17'04	40'07	21'00	28'32	31'82	19'94	9'13
3.	Hoskote	27'56	39'33	39'69	23'08	37'33	26'93	17'37	32'78	29'83	37'94	20'35	26'68	15'75	25'48	31'52	14'76	10'71
Kolar District.																		
4.	Kolar	28'35	30'87	31'61	22'42	41'20	21'90	19'35	36'10	45'30	38'38	22'19	35'09	22'76	23'21	28'46	17'34	5'47
5.	Malur	29'05	32'28	36'32	24'81	31'27	21'58	24'65	36'94	41'45	37'96	23'61	43'57	12'37	30'30	30'69	12'96	11'61
6.	Sidlaghatta	28'48	31'63	44'56	28'42	36'50	22'01	16'61	32'74	47'42	34'27	18'68	41'42	14'83	34'78	24'77	17'11	5'54
7.	Chikballapur	30'99	26'48	33'55	28'19	28'51	23'56	23'92	29'70	36'34	33'21	20'19	39'24	21'04	40'48	25'60	20'19	6'34
8.	Gudibanda	30'09	34'70	38'76	27'98	40'48	28'91	24'08	32'98	41'59	33'77	21'13	34'75	23'87	25'99	24'06	14'32	7'88
9.	Goribidnur	25'43	34'92	39'19	20'75	31'71	32'42	17'79	32'36	42'88	35'10	16'33	35'53	17'60	33'06	15'13	12'02	6'60
10.	Bagepalli	22'48	24'76	41'10	18'39	30'02	25'24	16'63	23'06	32'61	35'73	16'76	40'20	17'17	36'77	23'75	15'56	11'15
11.	Chintamani	26'96	25'21	38'51	26'30	32'77	20'22	19'90	30'91	33'40	34'08	16'94	28'69	18'62	36'80	29'43	12'18	4'70
12.	Srinivaspur	27'66	31'14	42'51	25'00	31'19	21'26	17'13	32'77	38'11	39'43	17'68	26'80	22'29	28'64	32'28	13'97	8"01
13.	Mulbagal	29'38	25'40	41'23	18'46	31'11	22'39	20'94	31'91	34'79	32'57	16'92	29'71	24'51	22'78	34'52	16'98	5'45
Tumkur District.																		
14.	Gubbi	29'47	33'71	41'85	18'83	38'15	22'69	27'39	41'64	55'40	52'72	20'39	39'23	17'46	16'66	15'95	8'15	6'20
15.	Sira	19'06	26'93	32'32	14'64	26'94	16'91	11'85	28'02	48'00	31'25	12'67	20'98	16'56	23'93	20'97	12'56	5'37

16. Pavagada	20'34	20'55	31'17	15'54	25'17	19'85	14'01	28'05	39'68	37'74	13'04	25'70	8'05	26'58	24'54	8'92	6'62	
17. Maddagiri	22'92	34'63	39'77	19'94	35'91	25'75	18'32	35'10	34'33	30'91	21'62	39'64	17'97	24'07	28'89	14'39	7'70	
18. Koratagere	23'19	28'35	35'59	21'69	28'31	26'47	15'71	30'27	34'15	36'77	19'42	34'74	16'79	27'08	23'39	11'74	9'11	
Mysore District.																		
19. Nagamangala	26'98	33'72	32'66	21'63	31'43	14'33	19'46	36'48	37'19	32'82	27'79	30'16	21'41	28'57	29'13	15'43	14'53	
20. Krishnarajpet	28'27	34'06	40'00	29'41	33'39	30'26	15'62	29'13	43'59	38'63	23'44	33'00	18'42	18'50	27'55	22'51	18'31	
Hassan District.																		
21. Arasikere	25'42	32'89	26'79	26'17	32'06	27'19	15'11	27'71	35'46	28'18	33'28	35'00	18'01	22'39	27'71	20'30	10'33	
22. Channarayapatna	24'80	33'99	34'67	32'68	34'49	19'21	22'31	37'29	39'17	28'37	32'79	41'37	21'76	22'49	30'23	22'31	9'26	
Shimoga District.																		
23. Honnali	23'05	15'93	24'68	25'99	23'96	28'05	19'44	23'71	34'61	31'67	19'36	24'87	20'12	15'60	21'53	21'00	6'24	
24. Channagiri	27'40	26'70	41'30	27'48	29'68	29'31	29'19	33'50	37'18	36'50	19'79	41'65	26'75	25'87	25'37	24'31	5'89	
Kadur District.																		
25. Kadur	22'18	25'88	27'57	19'16	32'43	16'17	17'50	27'57	27'85	28'29	19'36	29'62	15'76	15'28	28'35	22'71	6'02	
26. Tarikere	31'86	36'49	38'05	30'90	39'60	25'89	40'82	44'51	33'88	40'51	25'30	40'11	23'96	41'08	31'78	38'85	5'24	
Chitaldrug District.																		
27. Holalkere	23'92	32'79	29'07	18'24	27'12	23'18	17'30	22'63	30'30	41'28	19'60	35'52	18'19	27'84	18'78	18'97	3'17	
28. Hosdruga	23'09	27"62	39'60	22'91	33'42	20'54	26'74		31'02	30'97	20'04	28'47	15'54	17'94	24'41	23'34	4'03	
29. Jagalur	20'35	21'88	29'44	13'55	32'15	16'61	14'91	19'66	29'53	31'22	14'07	22'68	24'38	26'05	20'39	17'72	4'12	
30. Challakere	17'08	17'18	19'46	13'30	18'09	16'77	1'32	27'55	29'73	25'57	19'52	21'92	6'67	21'49	13'98	10'79	6'01	

31. Molakalmuru	22'40	22'62	29'76	13'30	33'07	16'89	17'14	34'35	29'90	39'65	19'87	26'33	16'01	24'87	17'24	12'03	7'52
32. Hiriyur	18'50	23'69	36'14	27'67	22'62	20'92	17'03	27'11	33'45	42'17	20'90	32'23	12'32	19'33	23'80	14'04	4'82

Revenue Commissioner.

VRR.

Statement B - (Page 5 - para 7)
Rainfall for 4 years

Seasonal rainfall in selected taluks for the years 1920, 21, 22, 23 and the average.

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Taluk.	From October of previous year to March.	April to September.	Year (October of previous year to September).
Anekal.			
Average.	10'24	26'19	34'43
1920	8'17	18'93	27'10
1921	5'62	20'55	26'17
1922	4'01	13'40	17'41
1923	15'13	15'12	30'25
Dodballapur.			
Average.	9'21	19'48	28'69
1920	9'41	17'25	26'66
1921	3'42	21'43	24'85
1922	6'84	13'18	20'02
1923	19'94	16'05	34'99
Hoskote.			
Average.	8'72	18'84	27'56
1920	10'09	10'65	20'74
1921	5'00	19'38	24'38
1922	6'05	13'81	19'86
1923	18'11	12'44	30'55
Kolar.			
Average.	9'41	18'94	28'35
1920	15'34	12'91	28'25
1921	10'26	16'37	26'63
1922	6'29	13'17	19'46
1923.	15'21	13'81	29'02
Malur.-			
Average.	8'91	20'14	29'05
1920	15'01	8'35	23'36
1921	3'77	25'31	19'08
1922	4'47	18'00	22'47
1923	12'97	10'73	23'70
Sidlaghatta.			
Average.	9'64	18'84	28'48
1920	9'25	10'83	20'08
1921	6'92	23'96	30'88

1922	7'90	15'36	23'26
1923_	9'81	14'92	24'73
Chikballapur. Average.	9'25	21'74	30'99
1920	11'11	16'25	27'36
1921	5'08	31'24	36'32
1922	8'43	16'00	24'43
1923_	9'61	17'39	27'00
Gudibanda. Average.	8'39	21'70	30'09
1920	10'02	18'92	28'94
1921	3'16	19'88	23'04
1922	6'60	15'24	21'84
1923_	8'62	11'89	20'51
Goribidnur. Average.	7'22	18'21	25'43
1920	9'43	14'14	23'57
1921	2'95	23'08	26'03
1922	9'80	7'10	16'90
1923_	8'82	8'44	17'26
Bagepalli. Average.	6'77	15'71	22'48
1920	5'84	12'93	18'77
1921	2'65	28'71	31'36
1922	8'64	14'92	23'56
1923_	8'92	12'83	21'75
Chintamani. Average.	9'82	17'14	26'96
1920	8'52	13'14	21'66
1921	4'89	27'73	32'62
1922	8'66	12'42	21'08
1923_	17'06	8'89	25'95
Srinivasapur. Average.	8'97	18'69	27'66
1920	9'15	16'41	25'56
1921	4'05	21'29	25'34
1922	7'48	13'75	21'23
1923_	18'30	10'20	28'50

Mulbagal. Average.	10'33	19'05	19'38
1920	13'83	12'42	26'25
1921	10'67	17'15	27'82
1922	5'77	17'40	23'17
1923_	6'66	11'14	17'80
Gubbi. Average.	7'98	21'49	29'47
1920	9'06	15'21	24'27
1921	2'14	12'40	14'54
1922	4'17	7'45	11'62
1923_	8'85	7'67	17'52
Sira. Average.	5'75	13'31	19'06
1920	5'65	13'87	19'52
1921	2'69	10'76	13'45
1922	15'67	5'16	20'83
1923_	13'29	10'34	23'63
Pavagada. Average.	6'46	13'88	20'34
1920	4'89	6'47	11'36
1921	1'93	11'69	13'62
1922	16'52	6'13	22'65
1923_	15'13	8'20	24'33
Maddagiri. Average.	7'03	15'89	22'92
1920	10'30	11'51	21'81
1921	4'95	17'24	22'19
1922	7'91	10'42	18'33
1923_	19'29	12'06	31'35
Koratagere. Average.	6'87	16'32	23'19
1920	6'95	12'13	19'08
1921	3'94	16'62	20'56
1922	10'45	9'83	20'32
1923_	14'21	8'81	23'02
Nagamangala. Average.	10'23	16'75	26'98

1920	9'71	14'64	24'35
1921	7'45	13'94	21'39
1922	15'85	9'61	25'46
1923_	18'12	11'61	29'73
Krishnarajpet. Average.	9'33	18'94	28'27
1920	7'66	10'12	17'78
1921	9'65	19'20	18'85
1922	8'25	16'27	24'52
1923_	12'25	16'87	29'12
Arasikere. Average.	8'43	16'99	25'42
1920	11'15	12'79	23'94
1921	7'31	11'32	18'63
1922	8'82	14'60	23'42
1923_	15'29	16'71	32'00
Channarayapatna. Average.	8'45	16'35	24'80
1920	9'51	14'81	24'32
1921	7'10	17'45	24'55
1922	4'74	13'15	17'89
1923_	17'92	19'31	37'23
Honnali. Average.	6'49	16'56	23'05
1920	7'46	14'62	22'08
1921	5'52	9'090	14'61
1922	7'32	12'56	19'88
1923_	8'48	20'66	29'14
Channagiri. Average.	6'15	21'25	27'40
1920	14'85	21'65	36'50
1921	5'13	17'09	22'12
1922	8'58	15'63	24'21
1923_	9'81	23'25	33'06
Kadur. Average.	8'93	13'25	22'18
1920	10'53	10'53	21'06
1921	6'44	7'37	13'81

1922	7'20	10'89	18'09
1923_	19'36	19'22	38'58
Tarikere.			
Average.	7'95	23'91	31'86
1920	10'82	22'00	32'82
1921	3'04	23'97	37'01
1922	16'28	22'06	38'34
1923_	9'71	37'82	47'53
Holalkere.			
Average.	6'85	17'07	23'92
1920	9'35	13'09	22'44
1921	5'95	10'50	16'45
1922	17'91	9'57	27'48
1923_	8'83	17'65	26'48
Hosdrug.			
Average.	7"87	15'22	23'09
1920	6'59	12'11	18'70
1921	3'84	8'08	11'92
1922	10'16	11'51	21'67
1923_	13'68	20'49	34'17
Jagalur.			
Average.	5'58	14'85	20'35
1920	7'86	19'60	27'46
1921	5'07	12'17	17'24
1922	14'79	9'92	24'71
1923_	10'80	15'15	25'95
Challakere.			
Average.	4'74	12'34	17'08
1920	6'80	5'19	11'99
1921	3'53	5'77	9'30
1922	14'35	5'58	19'93
1923_	8'37	9'98	19'35
Molakalmuru.			
Average.	6'28	16'12	22'40
1920	6'85	12'78	19'63
1921	3'54	8'640	12'18
1922	16'63	5'97	22'60
1923_	10'39	12'03	22'42

Hiriyur. Average.	5'43	13'07	18'50
1920	7'15	8'99	16'14
1921	4'16	5'48	9'64
1922	14'26	8'51	22'77
1923_	15'34	10'19	25'53

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Statement (Page 195 - para 8)

The following statement shows the average rainfall in each District from 1909-10 (July to June) to 1923-24 (July to June).

	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitaldrug.	Average for the State.
1909-10	35.76	25.10	27.59	29.71	41.82	56.10	68.40	21.01	38.19
1910-11	47.58	41.66	35.49	41.16	48.35	64.36	78.59	30.47	48.46
1911-12	77.28	18.68	20.85	23.25	38.77	53.47	66.33	17.12	33.22
1912-13	39.41	35.49	30.13	28.03	48.48	71.36	89.01	27.14	46.08
1913-14	23.07	22.65	19.38	21.73	29.90	51.51	59.25	16.21	30.46
1914-15	30.50	24.92	28.65	31.31	50.48	80.29	98.89	24.10	46.14
1915-16	28.22	26.75	28.32	31.64	40.15	55.97	71.92	25.10	38.63
1916-17	42.48	43.35	41.26	41.55	42.96	58.74	64.26	30.69	45.66
1917-18	34.01	33.63	33.90	27.35	38.03	58.60	72.94	33.03	41.44
1918-19	24.91	20.56	25.07	24.30	38.24	38.45	51.82	23.84	30.90
1919-20	33.62	32.06	27.50	30.04	38.54	51.22	64.26	21.77	37.38
1920-21	25.48	24.23	17.94	25.51	36.62	47.62	64.09	19.03	32.57
1921-22	29.17	30.46	26.37	29.53	35.98	55.01	71.02	25.08	37.85
1922-23	31.13	23.99	24.55	27.96	34.25	43.56	66.80	20.28	34.07
1923-24	20.97	18.17	14.61	23.21	47.77	81.69	104.25	15.29	40.74

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STATEMENT 'D' (Page 196 - Paddy)

Statement showing the average yield of crops in terms of annas (16 annas - normal crop).

District.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Bangalore.						
Paddy	8'60	4'70	10'10	5'00	7'70	9'00
Ragi	10'70	5'30	11'00	10'00	11'00	10'80
Horsegram	7'20	5'60	7'40	7'20	6'20	6'64
Cholum	2'40	4'80	6'00	4'00	6'50	3'82
Sugarcane	11'80	7'00	9'30	8'40	8'60	11'20
Kolar.-						
Paddy	8'60	4'70	7'77	5'71	12'14	5'36
Ragi	8'40	3'60	7'57	8'69	12'78	7'91
Horsegram	7'90	3'80	5'63	5'13	7'75	6'64
Cholum	10'60	5'70	7'29	5'12	9'08	3'82
Sugarcane	10'30	8'30	8'98	9'25	14'04	11'00
Tumkur.-						
Paddy	10'10	5'60	10'00	5'90	6'80	10'00
Ragi	8'70	5'40	8'00	5'60	6'80	10'00
Horsegram	8'60	5'10	7'80	4'30	6'00	7'60
Cholum	7'50	5'90	6'80	5'00	7'60	8'00
Sugarcane	7'70	7'40	10'30	6'50	9'10	11'39
Mysore.-						
Paddy	9'56	9'60	10'00	11'35	11'00	11'54
Ragi	8'04	6'50	8'61	9'00	9'00	9'38
Horsegram	7'75	10'10	7'23	8'29	7'57	8'77
Cholum	6'50	4'90	7'61	8'34	8'00	8'23
Sugarcane	10'50	10'10	10'61	10'84	12'10	11'39
Hassan.-						
Paddy	10'10	7'50	11'50	10'40	10'50	11'40
Ragi	11'50	6'70	10'20	10'20	9'20	8'80
Horsegram	9'20	7'10	8'20	6'00	8'00	8'90
Cholum	10'80	3'60	4'50	6'60	9'45	8'00
Sugarcane	13'50	8'80	8'70	9'40	10'60	10'70

Shimoga.-						
Paddy	10'00	6'00	10'00	8'50	10'50	8'50
Ragi	8'00	7'50	10'00	7'10	10'70	9'60
Horsegram	8'00	4'50	10'50	7'00	6'30	9'00
Cholum	8'00	4'60	4'50	6'50	8'00	9'00
Sugarcane.	11'00	7'80	7'00	9'20	9'50	9'00
Kadur.-						
Paddy	10'10	7'50	12'00	12'00	10'30	9'00
Ragi	9'90	6'20	10'00	8'00	10'30	10'00
Horsegram	11'10	7'00	8'00	8'00	6'70	10'00
Cholum	11'34	6'60	9'00	8'00	9'00	10'00
Sugarcane.	11'46	7'50	8'00	8'00	10'00	11'00
Chitaldrug.-						
Paddy	9'00	5'90	9'00	9'75	10'40	8'50
Ragi	9'50	5'80	9'00	9'80	9'00	7'80
Horsegram	7'50	8'50	9'00	6'50	6'00	7'37
Cholum	8'50	4'70	8'00	7'50	8'50	7'37
Sugarcane.	13'00	7'70	9'50	9'00	11'40	8'50

Revenue Commissioner.

VRR.

Statement 'E'.

(Rainfall of affected and other Taluks) Page 7 & Para 10 8

Statement of monthly rainfall in selected taluks during 1923.

Taluk.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
Anekal.												
'23.	0'42	-	2'45	1'37	2'60	2'53	1'04	1'47	6'11	1'80	-	-
Average.	0'13	0'20	0'42	1'29	4'70	2'70	3'58	5'56	6'36	6'17	2'65	0'6
Dodballapur	0'60	-	0'25	2'02	2'10	3'44	1'90	1'50	2'20	2'94	0'10	-
Average.	0'12	0'17	0'51	1'00	3'07	2'46	3'14	4'24	5'57	5'69	2'25	0'4
Hoskote.												
1923.	0'25	-	0'80	1'83	2'72	0'65	1'67	0'94	4'23	1'27	-	-
Average	0'07	0'15	0'37	0'99	5'18	2'19	2'89	3'76	5'53	5'16	2'55	0'4
Kolar.												
1923.	0'70	-	0'06	0'94	2'36	0'15	1'51	0'25	8'60	2'72	-	0'0
Average.	0'21	0'09	0'42	1'21	3'26	2'72	2'75	3'92	5'08	4'79	3'16	0'7
Bowringpet.												
1923.	1'06	0'06	0'20	1'11	0'81	1'16	0'83	0'60	5'87	2'21	0'08	0'1
Average.	0'18	0'11	0'39	1'40	3'38	2'21	2'51	3'99	5'48	5'34	3'06	0'7
Chintamani.												
1923	0'33	-	-	0'77	0'58	0'82	1'12	1'51	4'09	2'96	-	-
Average.	0'20	0'10	0'26	1'10	2'82	2'44	3'01	3'11	4'66	5'39	3'11	0'76
Mulbagal.												
1923	0'16	0'08	0'66	0'86	1'08	0'78	1'32	0'97	6'13	4'77	-	0'1
Average.	0'26	0'17	0'34	1'04	3'06	2'56	2'83	4'41	5'15	5'18	3'34	1'0
Sidlaghatta.												
1923	0'40	-	-	1'25	1'38	1'93	2'40	3'21	3'03	1'79	-	-
Average.	0'16	0'08	0'41	0'87	3'22	2'55	3'05	3'76	5'89	5'41	2'97	0'6
Chikballapur.												
1923	0'40	-	0'15	1'17	0'80	2'84	3'01	6'37	3'20	2'25	-	-
Average.	0'18	0'19	0'46	1'15	3'21	2'92	3'74	4'46	6'26	5'45	0'52	0'4
Bagepalli.												
1923	1'20	-	0'47	1'69	2'39	1'23	1'66	-	5'86	2'06	-	-
Average.	0'10	0'04	0'15	0'77	1'81	2'28	2'79	3'04	5'02	3'85	2'23	0'4
Goribidnur.												
1923	0'20	0'90	-	0'44	0'60	0'91	2'08	1'29	3'12	2'48	-	-
Average.	0'07	0'08	0'14	0'67	2'80	2'22	2'72	3'78	6'02	4'68	2'03	0'2
Malur.												
1923	0'56	-	0'35	1'29	1'60	0'95	2'45	1'22	3'22	1'32	-	-
Average.	0'14	0'16	0'39	1'21	3'86	2'10	2'83	4'00	6'14	5'09	2'61	0'5
Srinivasapur.												
1923	0'17	0'11	0'11	0'56	1'37	0'93	1'07	1'01	5'22	3'28	0'06	0'0
Average.	0'17	0'13	0'46	0'98	2'98	2'17	2'94	3'91	5'71	4'65	3'05	0'5
Gudibanda.												
1923	0'30	0'30	-	0'60	1'80	0'64	2'91	0'65	5'24	1'83	-	-
Average.	0'08	0'12	0'13	0'91	2'94	3'24	4'20	4'25	6'16	4'83	2'81	0'4
Tumkur.												
1923	0'40	-	0'56	1'46	0'95	3'43	2'11	1'65	5'34	2'53	-	-
Average.	0'11	0'21	0'29	1'21	3'86	3'67	4'55	5'39	7'33	6'45	2'11	0'2
Maddagiri.	0'00	-	1'10	2'05	1'48	2'86	1'63	1'51	2'53	0'96	-	0'2
Average.	0'11	0'07	0'21	0'71	2'43	2'50	2'53	2'92	4'80	4'58	1'76	0'3
Chiknaikanhalli. '23	0'24	-	3'15	1'01	1'04	4'24	3'42	0'41	1'61	0'71	-	-
Average	0'04	0'14	0'29	1'11	3'87	2'43	2'33	2'59	4'65	5'15	1'86	0'3

Sira. '23.	0'13	-	0'30	2'63	1'12	2'34	1'50	0'60	2'25	1'46	-	0'33
Average.	0'09	0'06	0'18	0'84	2'33	2'13	1'95	0'02	4'04	3'78	1'42	0'22
Gubbi.												
1923	0'00	-	0'20	1'20	0'43	1'06	2'05	0'57	2'36	0'13	-	-
Average.	0'07	0'17	0'16	1'19	3'47	2'73	3'74	4'10	6'26	5'38	1'90	0'30
Tiptur.												
1923	0'13	-	2'98	0'44	0'90	0'40	3'75	0'15	1'60	0'67	1'05	-
Average	0'03	0'07	0'14	1'89	3'81	1'74	1'99	2'66	4'63	5'76	2'19	0'45
Pavagada.												
1923	0'00	0'15	0'14	0'23	2'59	1'29	1'57	0'25	2'14	0'43	-	-
Average.	0'07	0'05	0'25	0'82	2'13	2'00	1'95	2'24	4'74	3'84	1'96	0'29
Kunigal.												
1923	0'35	0'20	1'31	0'98	2'82	3'85	1'67	0'19	7'82	0'95	-	-
Average.	0'04	0'13	0'20	1'26	3'38	2'67	3'25	4'23	6'99	6'08	1'78	0'23
Koratagere.												
1923	0'05	0'25	0'82	0'69	1'23	2'54	1'67	1'26	1'42	1'75	-	-
Average.	0'09	0'13	0'19	0'78	2'66	2'63	2'56	2'85	4'81	4'53	1'61	0'32
Turuvekere.												
1923	-	-	-	0'99	3'20	0"48	3'25	-	3'73	0'26	-	0'19
Average	0'16	0'06	0'13	1'27	4'00	2'59	2'04	2'99	4'94	5'90	1'88	0'37
Nagamangala.												
1923	0'40	-	0'20	1"26	4'40	2'07	0'28	-	3'60	3'22	-	0'45
Average.	0'12	0'17	0'20	1'55	4'49	1'76	1'24	2'66	5'05	6'79	2'57	0'38
Krishnaraj-pet. 1923	0'44	-	0'83	3'26	4'39	1'73	5'45	0'64	1'40	3'97	0'40	-
Average.	0'14	0'10	0'24	1'70	5'00	2'65	2'58	2'15	4'86	6'37	2'19	0'29
Ariskere.												
1923	0'27	-	1'91	2'45	1'96	0'92	7'62	1'23	2'53	0'38	0'18	0'85
Average	0'09	0'08	0'17	1'68	3'44	2'23	2'56	2'74	4'34	5'43	2'13	0'53
Channaraya-patna. '23	0'11	-	0'73	1'85	4'29	2'73	7'36	2'00	0'61	1'99	0'17	-
Average.	0'03	0'07	0'23	1'71	4'12	2'20	2'46	2'34	3'52	5'33	2'24	0'55
Honnali.												
1923	-	-	0'34	-	4'76	0'84	11'54	1'67	1'95	-	-	-
Average.	0'10	0'13	0'28	1'40	3'18	2'98	3'63	2'33	3'04	4'19	1'35	0'44
Channagiri.												
1923	0'13	-	0'32	0'30	1'70	2'97	10'26	3'65	4'37	0'50	-	0'11
Average.	0'12	0'05	0'18	1'30	2'93	3'41	5'51	4'14	3'96	3'93	1'46	0'41
Kadur.												
1923	0'10	-	2'30	0'50	3'12	3'68	9'31	0'50	1'68	0'68	-	0'41
Average	0'11	0'05	0'30	1'20	3'13	2'56	2'50	1'41	2'45	5'53	2'30	0'91
Tarikere.												
1923	0'07	-	0'17	-	2'82	3'07	25'17	4'66	2'10	0'36	-	0'43
Average.	0'12	0'05	0'20	0'30	2'99	3'72	7'83	4'73	3'34	5'02	1'90	0'66
Holalkere.												
1923	-	0'30	0'74	0'22	4'83	2'67	6'14	2'04	1'75	0'28	-	-
Average	0'02	0'10	0'24	1'39	2'36	2'96	3'51	2'99	3'86	4'46	1'57	0'46
Hosdrug.												
1923	-	-	1'70	1'27	4'32	5'57	6'64	1'34	1'35	1'14	-	0'01
Average.	0'04	0'07	0'21	1'24	3'29	2'52	3'01	1'93	3'23	4'70	2'32	0"53

Jagalur.												
1923	-	1'65	0'61	0'42	1'77	5'40	4'78	0'80	1'98	0'31	-	-
Average.	0'02	0'10	0'09	1'00	2'65	2'25	2'34	2'43	4'20	3'54	1'44	0'29
Challakere.												
1923	-	-	0'81	-	5'46	1'24	2'10	-	1'18	-	-	-
Average.	0'02	0'16	0'23	1'04	2'27	1'90	1'51	1'80	3'82	2'90	1'24	0'19
Molkalmuru.												
1923	-	-	-	-	5'54	2'12	2'34	0'48	4'55	-	-	-
Average.	0'05	0'06	0'18	0'76	2'26	2'50	2'06	2'51	6'03	4'22	1'60	0'17
Hiriyur.												
1923	-	0'07	1'22	0'10	5'71	0'99	2'72	-	0'67	1'76	-	-
Average	0'08	0'05	0'15	1'05	2'91	1'95	1'85	1'57	3'74	3'47	1'38	0'30

Revenue Commissioner.

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STATEMENT 'E.1.' Rice, 2nd sort.

Page 9 Para 11

District.	Quantity per rupee - seers & decimals (80 tolas).					Price per palla of 100 seers (by the standard seer of 80 tolas in the in the District) ~~from 19.. to 19..~~							
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23.
Bangalore	7'71	6'69	5'69	5'50	6'04	14- 0-8	14-12-8	15-12-4	21-10-0	14- 4-0	25- 0-0	24- 0-0	21-14-0
Kolar	9'01	7'22	5'96	6'21	6'20	14-14-8	12-14-0	14- 8-6	25- 8-0	25- 2-0	22- 6-0	22-14-0	22-10-0
Tumkur	8'49	7'35	6'51	6'62	6'60	13-12-10	13- 4-8	14- 9-4	20-14-2	23-12-0	23- 7-0	23- 8-0	22- 3-0
Mysore	8'29	7'35	6'27	6'38	6'33	14- 3-8	13- 4-8	14-15-4	19-14-3	25- 2-0	21-14-0	20-12-0	18- 2-0
Hassan	9'50	8'47	6'98	6'95	7'52	12- 4-8	13-12-2	15- 0-6	20-6-8	23- 4-0	20- 7-0	20- 8-0	19-10-0
Shimoga	9'90	7'98	7'17	7'08	6'95	13-11-4	14- 0-0	15-14-8	23- 1-0	21-12-0	20-12-0	22- 0-0	21- 8-0
Kadur	12'04	9'33	7'71	7'41	7'21	13- 4-0	13-12-0	15-15-4	20-12-0	23- 0-0	18- 2-0	20- 0-0	19- 6-0
Chitaldrug	8'78	8'31	6'71	6'89	6'66	14- 0-0	12-13-4	14- 6-4	21- 2-8	24- 2-0	23- 0-0	22- 0-0	19- 2-0

Ragi.

Bangalore	15'37	14'13	13'47	12'58	12'37	5-15-0	6- 4-8	6-10-4	10- 7-0	14- 1-0	12-12-0	11- 0-0	11- 0-0
Kolar	16'52	13'87	13'78	12'91	12'90	6- 4-0	6- 5-6	6- 3-3	11- 7-8	14- 8-0	12- 2-0	11- 6-0	10- 9-0
Tumkur	17'58	15'05	15'20	13'89	14'17	5-13-0	5- 8-10	6- 3-2	9- 9-2	12-15-0	11-13-0	11- 4-0	11- 8-0
Mysore	16'75	15'54	13'83	14'38	12'87	6-2-8	6- 0-8	7- 9-0	10-12-10	13- 4-0	11-11-0	11- 6-0	12- 0-0
Hassan	18'75	19'17	16'04	15'91	14'41	6- 4-0	6- 4-0	6- 6-0	9-11-8	13- 0-0	11- 3-6	11- 4-0	10- 8-6
Shimoga	21'69	18'60	15'98	15'96	15'29	5- 5-0	5- 0-4	5-14-6	11-12-10	12- 2-0	9-10-0	10- 0-0	9- 6-0
Kadur	19'94	17'39	16'42	16'31	15'00	6- 1-4	5- 9-6	6- 0-10	10-14-10	13- 4-0	10- 2-0	11- 4-0	9-12-0
Chitaldrug	21'58	17'37	17'75	17'00	15'91	4-14-8	5- 0-8	5-11-0	11-12-8	12- 4-0	9-14-6	10-11-0	9- 2-0

Revenue Commissioner

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List of communications dealing with the facts relating to the Distress of 23-24 (Para 15 Page 17)

1. D.O.No.C.749/23-24 dated 25-8-23 to the Secretary to Government Revenue Department.
2. D.O.No.C.147/23-24 dated 28-8-23 to the Chief Secretary to Govt.
3. Letter No.C.147/23-24 dated 12-9-23 to the Secretary to Government Revenue Department.
4. Letter No.C.147/23-24 dated 8-10-23 -do-
5. Letter No.C.147/23-24 dated 13-10-23 -do-
6. Letter No.C.147/23-24 dated 16-10-23 -do-
7. Report No.C.147/23-24 dated 17-10-23 -do-
8. Memo No.C.147/23-24 dated 25-10-23 -do-
9. Report No.C.147/23-24 dated 10-11-23 -do-
10. -do- No.D.O. dated 17-11-23 to the Dewan Sahib
11. Letter No.C.147/23-24 dated 19-11-23 to the Secretary to Government Revenue Department
12. Report No.C.147/23-24 dated 23-11-23 -do-
13. Letter No.C.147/23-24 dated 3-12-23 -do-
14. D.4 /23-24 dated 5-12-23 -do,(2 communications
15. Circular D.16/23-24 dated 6-12-23 -do-
16. Memo C.147/23-24 dated 7-12-23 -do-
17 D.4/23-24 dated 8-12-23 -do-
18 D.15/23-24 dated 14-12-23 -do-
19 Letter D.12/23-24 dated 15-12-23 -do-
20 No.A/23-24 dated 24-12-23 to the Dewan Dahib.
21. D.12/23-24 dated 25-12-23 to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
22. Memo D.4/23-24 dated 11-1-24 -do-
23. Letter D.4/23-24 dated 12-1-24 -do-
24. D.O.No.D.38/23-24 dated 15-1-24 to the 2nd Member of Council
25. D.O.No.D.38/23-24 dated 21-1-24 to the Revenue Secretary to Govt
26. D.22/23-24 dated 4-2-24 -do-
27. D.4/23-24 dated 27-2-24 -do-
28. D.4/23-24 dated 19-3-24 -do-
29 D.4/23-24 dated 21-3-24 -do-
30. D.24/23-24 dated 22-3-24 -do-
31 D.26/23-24 dated 29-3-24 -do,
32 D.53/23-24 dated 10-4-24 -do-
33 D.24/23-24 dated 29-4-24 -do-
34 D.3/23-24 dated 22-5-24 -do-
35. Letter No.D.54/23-24 dated 7-6-24 to the Secretary to Govt, Revenue Department.

Revenue Commissioner's circular included in the Hand Book.

For Revenue Commissioner.

Appendix I.A.

Confidential Memorandum. of 18-12-23

Requirements

(1) Works:== The Deputy Commissioners have been asked to submit detailed programmes of their requirements under various heads. The maximum amount for works would be ~~xixxxx~~ seven times the population of the affected areas. The affected areas have been fixed by the Deputy Commissioners in their last reports but will require large additions by the end of January. How much of the expenditure would be advance and how much a final charge cannot now be fixed even approximately. As a very large number of tanks have been neglected, it is expected that during the current financial year the larger share would be advance.

(2) Loans:== The maximum that might be spent in Takavi Loans might perhaps be fixed. What was suggested in a previous note was 50,000/- for severely affected Taluks and 25,000 for the other affected Taluks.

(3) Establishment;== Under P.W.D. the Chief Engineers may perhaps be authorised to entertain as many Sub Overseers as may be required. In the Revenue Department a number of additional sheikdars have already been asked for and the more extensive Taluks might require additional Deputy Amildars as it is practically impossible for an Amildar to supervise effectually more than about a 100 villages. It will however be a mistake to spend largely on establishments in the Revenue Department. The Deputy Commissioners might be permitted to appoint additional officials as required by drafting persons from their establishments and asked not to fill the temporary vacancies of these detailed for Distress Duty and the Revenue Commissioner might be permitted to give these men on extra allowance of Rs.10/- to 15/- to be charged to Distress funds. This position will require to be examined again after a month.

(4) Funds:== Government have directed that funds already provided for should be exhausted before additional funds are applied for. As the word used was exhaused and not allotted the allotments already made by the Revenue Commissioner to the 5 non-affected Districts under Takavi and Village Improvement were withdrawn(i.e. ~~rgw~~ the unexhausted balance) and allotted to the affected Districts. It is however not fessible similarly

to

to withdraw continually from affected Taluks amounts not spent and allot to other Taluks that have exhausted the funds as the former would be requiring the allotment very soon afterwards. There is already pressing demands from Tumkur both for Works and Takkavi and no money to spare. It is therefore suggested that Government will permit the Revenue Commissioner to pool all the advances and allotments made to by Government under single heads for the whole state and instead of alloting funds to various Districts and Taluks the Revenue Commissioner would only give permissions to spend only up to certain limits(in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners) so that when these limits are exceeded further application would have to be made for funds. For Comptroller audit objections however there would be only one set of funds and he should not object so long as the total allot ment for the whole state is not exceeded and the Revenue Commissioner will apply to Government for additional funds as soon as the total allotment under each head is about to be exhausted.

This matter has been discussed by me with several financial people and no better system has been suggested.

It is requested that sanction may be accorded to this system being tried for some time. The several allotments made by Government) for various District and Taluks will then be treated as allotments for the affected parts of the State. Under three main Heads Viz Loans, Advances and Final charges the subsidiary heads are noted in enclosed statement. Treasury figures of amounts actually spent up to date would be obtained immediately, and the Taluk and District Treasuries would be asked to send direct to the Revenue Commissioner daily figures of actual disbursements on printed forms a sufficient quantity of which will be printed with the various heads of disbursement. The Executive Engineer will be asked clearly to define when sending bills or cheques for cashing that they relate to Distress measures and also whether the amounts drawn are advances or final charges and whether for Tank Restoration(including feeder channels or for maintenance or other works. The District Board Presidents will similarly be requested to total up grants hitherto made for relief of distress and to specify in bills hereafter presented works for relieving distress.

If this system is approved two Accountants one on Rs.80/- and one on Rs.50/-.have to be sanctioned immediately for the Revenue Commissioner's office for compiling the figures daily and keeping the Comptroller advised. A subsidiary Register should be opened for posting all Distress disbursements. Thus accounts of actual expenditure by Taluks would be available and the difficulty of allotting and reallotting continually avoided.

A statement of grants made by Government was sent to Revenue Secretary on 21-11-23 for favour of verification the statement brought up to date including subsequent grants is enclosed.

The various heads of expenditure that will have to be submitted daily(no nil statements would be required) is also enclosed.

5. Permanent Advance:== As already requested the Revenue Commissioner may be permitted to sanction permanent advances or in the alternative advances may be sanctioned for the following Taluks also.

Hoskote, Anekal Nelamangala Magadi Srinivasapur, Malur Bowringpet Kolar Turuvekere and Sub Taluk Mandya Nagamangala and Krishnarajapet.

and an additional allotment of Rs.500/, for Goribidnur as already requested in No.D.3 of 23-24 dated 18-12-23.

(6) Village Improvement Works The Comptroller wants formal sanction for waiving contribution in impoverished villages(vide No.D.22 of 23-24 dated 13-12-23. Orders may kindly be passed accordingly.

The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur suggests that Village Improvement work might be sanctioned also in less impoverished tracts the amount due from ryots being recovered in instalments instead of immediately. This proposals may be considered favourably.

(7) P.W. Works:== A reference to the most elaborate system of measurements and accounting as given in Appendices and forms of the Famine Code should convince any person that that system should be adopted only as a last resource and is unnecessary so long as works of permanent utility are available.

For the latter what is immediately required that the Executive Engineers should be asked not to reduce the usual estimates. The Chief Engineer may also be permitted to increase the estimate for earth work only up to 33 per cent when necessary, in order to enable an adult worker to earn not less than 2 seers of ragi for a full day's work. It is necessary also that the Contractors are those nominated or approved by the Amildars and that a Committee should be associated with him to see that the payments reach the coolies less the contractors profits. If an advance of Rs.100/- is also given to the contractors on the recommendation of the Amildars daily payments could be made and recouped after measurements twice a week. If the Department requires it such of the items that require skilled labour and experienced contractors may be separated and dealt with as usual.

It will be a primary duty of inspecting officers both of the Public Works and Revenue Departments to note whether the coolies are getting weak and in that case to report immediately to the Deputy Commissioner for steps being taken to enhance the rates.

8. Burma Rice:== The Agent of the M.S.& M.Railway has been requested to find out whether any concessions could be made for importing broken Burma Rice. Broken rice is much in use in Kolar and Bangalore Districts and has not spread equally to other Districts. As this is eaten only by the poorest classes, there is no objection and it would be a benefit for Government to grant advancesfor importing broken rice. If the scheme is approved details can be worked out.

9. Grain Depots:== Government have sanctioned the opening of grain Depots in some places but have latterly declined to sanction an advance to the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur for importing grain. The manner in which grain Depots should be financed and worked has not been stated. It will be a mistake to attempt to supplant private trade-but advances have to be approved as stated in previous reports to Government where necessary for supplementing and stimulating private trade and for enabling workers to get their wages in ragi or exchange their wages for ragi without having to go long distances.

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10. Fodder:== The proposals made by Dr.Coleman and Mr.Davison for taking cattle to the Malnad may be sanctioned tentatively the fodder Depots have already lost a lot of money and the system ofselling cut grass at Rs.10/- a tone sanctioned recently will also cost much, as the cost excluding freight was estimated at Rs.20/- a tone by the Conservator. It seems necessary to fix an approximate limit to what may be spent for saving cattle as large sums might be required for saving human lives.

11.Printing:== Several forms have to be printed for obtaining information in time from Districts. As much delay would be caused by applying for sanction in every cases the Superintendent of Printing Press may be authorised to print and supply forms on requisition from the Revenue Commissioner.

12. Amaravi:== The Revenue from Amarayi was waived in 1908 in affected Taluks. The sale relief is necessary now.

13. Relief of Amildars:== In the Tumkur District Amildars will have to be relieved of Magisterial charge. In all the affected Taluks, Taluk Sheristadars may be authorised to dispose of revenue correspondence under the general supervision of the Amildar and also to do inspections unconnected with Distress leaving the Head Gumasta in charge of the Treasury when necessary. The days when the Sheristadar may leave Head Quarters for inspections should be fixed in advance by the Amildar and during such absence the sheristadar should be allowed to draw batta at the rates allowable for Deputy Amildars.

14. Village Servants and Gratuitous Relief:== Government have declined to sanction gratuitous relief to village servants as was done in 1908 There is no doubt that this order will be modified after some of these poor servants are seen. The Deputy Commissioners and Amildars will however be granting relief in emergent cases out of sanctioned imprest as approved of by Government. Organized gratuitous relief will also become necessary.

15. Seed Grain"== In villages where crops have failed entirely or yielded only 2 annas, seed grains may be granted free by the Agricultural Department. The lists of villages and of probable

requirements will be furnished to the Director.

16. Kapile Wells:== The question of organizing a special establishment for sinking Kapile Wells was urged by Mr.Srinivasa Rao at the Agricultural Conference and may be considered.

17. Tanks:== Executive Engineers have told me and it has been found by experience in portions of Bagepally and elsewhere that at least drinking water for men and cattle would be found in tanks even during years of drought if it is made a rule that about three months supply should not be let out at all for irrigation. The simplest plan seems to be raise the sluice level accordingly and to class as dry the lands at the tail end. Ryots might also be encouraged to close the sluice altogther for smaller tanks and sink wells below the bund_ advances being granted or wells made for them at their cost and perhaps in such cases the assessment might also be slightly reduced as an encouragement. These are simple measures but would have great value in preventing the acute suffering for want of water and fodder that exists now.

18. Medical Relief:== The Senior Surgeon said that he could spare Sub Assistant Surgeons as might be requiredand that there is no dearth for them. The need for additional Doctors for inspecting the condition of people in the affected villages and on works would becomc urgent after about a month. The Senior Surgeon may perhaps be asked to make a list of about a dozen men to be appointed and posted to Taluks where the men on works exceed 2,000 or where epidemics might break out. These officers will be required to submit their diaries through the Deputy Commissioners.

19. Non_official Co-operation:== The need for non_official Co-operation has been urged on Deputy Commissioners more than once and might also be referred to in the discussions(vide para 9 of consolidated circular dated 6th December 1923) The time for a public appeal for subscriptions has probably not arrived but Amildars and Deputy Commissioners might profitably enlist public sympathy in the Districts.

20. Remissions and Suspensions:== Proposals have been submitted in Para 1 of letter No.C.147/23-24 dated 23-11-1923 and Government have the matter under consideration(vide Government order No.R.2582-93/RM 11-23-104 dated 7-12-23) ~~In view of the impoverished condition of the~~

dated 7-12-23 In view of the impoverished condition of the people the rule observed in 1908-09 might be followed(para 6 of G.O.No.R.4332-70 Agri 105-08-1 dated 4th January 1909)

21. Grain Compensation:== The question of grain compensation was raised in para 9 of letter No.C.147/23-24 dated 23-11-23 whether grain compensation is necessary and if so on what scale has to be discussed and decided. The menials and low paid officials appear to require this consideration in view of the very high prices prevailing.

22. Co-ordination:== The Director of Agriculture, the two Chief Engineers the Conservator of Forests and the Revenue Commissioner are all now engaged in coping with the situation and funds are being allotted in these several Departments. The Revenue Commissioner is however regarded as solely responsible for Famine Administration. The other Heads I am glad to say are whole heartedly Co-operating with the Revenue Commissioner but the position requires to be examined again as distress is likely to deepen. Reference to Government by each independently will not meet the situation.

Revenue Commissioner.

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Appendix I Page 22 Para 20.
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Office of the Revenue Commissioner in Mys
Dated, Camp Mysore the 24/25th October 1923.

No.C.147/23-24

Official Memorandum.

With a view to afford relief to the areas in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts adversely affected on account of the failure of the rains and the consequent severe scarcity of fodder and lack of drinking water and foodstuffs the following are briefly the measures adopted from time to time.

1. On the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests the State Forests in the affected localities were thrown open for free grazing and permission was also granted to cut and remove grass therefrom.

2. Arrangements were made with the help of the Department of Agriclture for the supply of the considerable quantities of fodder to the distressed areas by obtaining fodder from other Districts and selling the same at concession rates in Fodder Depots opened in suitable localities. A sum of Rs.5000/- each was sanctioned for this purpose to the Kolar and Tumkur Districts

3. Grain Depots were ordered to be opened in the affected localities for the distribution of grain at cost price.

4. The marginally noted advances were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner and Executive Engineers for the starting of Tank maintenance and restoration works village improvement, Road and well works etc, as near to the affected villages as possible with a view to provide employment and means of sustenance to the poorer classes, while improving the agricultural and other facilities of the areas at the same time.

Village Improvement	Tank Maintenance and restoration works	Metal breaking and Improvement of roads
Kolar 10,000	11,318	
Tumkur 8,000 (including the grant sanctioned for grain Depots but which was authorised to be transferred to this head)	10,000 (this excludes the cost of an estimate for 8000/; for repairing Thippapur tank which is pending sanction.	5,500

5. The Deputy Commissioners of the Districts concerned were requested to sanction takavi loans promptly and liberally in all deserving cases and to apply for more funds as soon as the allotments made to them were nearly exhausted. An additional grant of Rs.11000 was made under this head to the Kolar District while Tumkur was given a further sum of Rs.3000/- under the same head. The Amildars were instructed to go to the affected villages and issue cheque on the spot.

6. As the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District reported that it was necessary to issue subsistence loans to some sufferers in the Maddagiri Taluk a recommendation has been made to Government requesting sanction to the grant of subsistence loans.

7. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has been addressed to arrange for some additional staff under the Executive Engineers of the Districts of Tumkur Kolar and Mysore for the speedy preparation of estimates of works to be started to relieve the distress.

8. Arrangements have been made for the daily receipt of rainfall statistics from all the Maidan Districts and for their close scrutiny.

9. Proposals for the grant of takavi loans the opening of fodder depots and the starting of tank and other works in the Mysore District have been submitted to Government. Government have also been request d to accord permission to throw open the State Forests for free grazing of cattle in the affected areas of the Bangalore District and to sanction funds for starting tank works road works well works etc, in the affected parts of the Districts.

The Revenue Commissioner toured through the affected areas and issued detailed instructions to the District Officers concerned. The Dewan visited the affected areas of the Kolar District early in September 1923. A conference of officers was held by the Dewan at Bangalore to concert early measures for relieving the situation in the Kolar District.

Though the situation in the Kolar District may be considered to have improved the conditions in the Tumkur District especially in the Maddagiri Taluk where the rains have held off almost entirely

are still causing anxiety. Failure of rain is also reported in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts.

The following are the measures to be taken to face the situation and to relieve distress in the affected areas. Particular attention is in this connection invited to the measures indicated in detail in Section 35 of the Famine Code. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to watch the situation closely and in consultation with the Executive Engineers and to revise if necessary the programmes of relief works to be started with a view to their sufficiency in case of the adverse conditions persist. Attention is invited in tis connection to Sec.3 of the Hand Book on Famine Relief Administration in the Mysore State Laying down the general rule that the programmes must provide six months' employment for 15 per cent of the population in the non-Malnad portions of the State. It is also essential that the programme of works should be such as to give labour to those in need of it in their own villages or in very close vicinity. Even having to walk 3 miles to and from a work is known to have resulted in heavy mortality.

The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar Tumkur and Mysore and Bangalore Districts are requested to form a rough idea of the condition of the Taluks affectedwith special reference to the state of the standing crops and the expected outurn and of the extent of relief of various kinds required after holding a detailed enquiry in the affected villages and the additional allotment required for such relief. The revenue officers should tour frequently in the villages according to a settled programme The condition of the labouring classes especially of Panchammas should be watched in every village and cases of starvation prevented by starting works in the vicinity and by encouraging local charity in the case of the old and infirm.

Information on the following points should be obtained immediately.

(1) Area and population of the affected area.

(11) Estimated harvest
(111) Statement of works proposed to be started in the affected parts.

(1v) Nominal roll of persons that can be employed for supervising and managing civil works and gratuitous relief if necessary and number of persons in need of relief of various kinds with estimates of funds required therefor.

(v) Estimates of tools required with special reference to Sec.4 of the Hand Book on Famine Relief Administration in the Mysore State.

(v1) Number of applications for Takavi and other loans received and disposed of and the extent of further demand.

(vii) Statement showing the total demand under Lanf Revenue the amount expected to be realised the extent of suspension and remission required during the current year.

The Deputy Commissioners are requested to note earefully all the measures indicated above for taking prompt necessary action in their Districts whereever scarcity is apprehended or has already appeared. The Deputy Commissioners of the Districts of Kolar Tumkur Mysore and Bangalore are requested to submit a report on the action taken in accordance with the above instructions on the 5th November 1923.

"C O P Y"

Revenue Commissioner.

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D. 16/23-24. Office of the Revenue Commissioner
No. in Mysore.
Encl. 1 Circular. Bangalore. 15th December 1923.

Memo.

Has the honour to forward herewith copy of circular containing important instructions (including those issued and given from time to time) by the undersigned with regard to 'Distress' in the State.

For Revenue Commissioner.

To

1. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
2. The Sub Division Officers.
3. The Amildars,
4. The Executive Engineers.

HKL/-

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE.

C I R C U L A R.

No. D. 16/23-24. Dated, Bangalore, 6th December 1923.

Important instructions of the Revenue Commissioner including those issued and given from time to time with regard to the distress in the State are noted below for information:-

REPORTS. A form for reporting which gives details of the information required has been prescribed in this office circular No. C. 147/23-24 dated 25th October 1923. This should be carefully studied. The essence of reporting is that it should depend on personal knowledge of responsible officers and not on hearsay. Every village has to be inspected once a week and every house of the poorer classes, especially Panchamas, inspected.

2. POLICY. The policy in Mysore is to attempt to prevent famine conditions by a liberal grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans, by expanding works and paying adequate wages, so as to meet the needs of dependents also, and giving gratuitous relief in extreme cases of helplessness. It should be remembered that these are attempts and if it is found in any locality that they are not sufficient, it is incumbent on the officers concerned to report immediately what additional steps are necessary - such as Poor Houses, Village Kitchens, organized Gratuitous relief, etc.

3. Area Affected. It is regretted that weekly reports do not yet clearly specify the areas where distress prevails i.e. where works have been started or are urgently necessary. This should invariably be given in future reports. While for purposes of remission individual villages should be units, for defining areas affected and starting works such as relief works, a hobli should be the unit.

4. LOANS. It is regretted that in spite of repeated orders, loans are not being distributed freely. In the beginning of scarcity, a liberal grant of loans is essential.

The grant of loans without interest for subsistence should be only in small sums and in extreme cases and Government have directed that they should, (as far as possible) be worked out by labour. Loans with interest, for subsistence, for purchase of fodder etc. should be freely given. Land Improvement Loans

Loans for sinking kapile wells, for saguvali kattes etc. should also be freely given provided the persons agree to employ labour immediately and pay wages not less than that is paid by Government.

5. WORKS. It is regretted that in spite of many orders, a definite programme of works has not been made out in most of the affected Taluks. Not a day should be lost in preparing this programme in Taluks where it has not been done yet. What is required is to bring the Famine Programme of Public and Village works up to date and based on personal knowledge. It is believed that the Public Works Department programme is ready, and a copy of it for each Taluk should be available with the Amildar and the Deputy Commissioner. The programme should provide for 15 per cent. of the population of the affected area for 6 months. It is to be noted that only the earth work portion should be taken into account. In view of the very high prices of food stuffs and the fact that adequate wages are paid in the beginning, it would probably be safe to fix 4 annas per day as a unit. The matter is for local authorities.

It is desirable to give adequate wages (see wages) in the earlier stages, it is essential that the works selected should as far as possible be such as would be of substantial benefit to the people, and would at the same time be a final charge only to a limited extent. Hence works should be taken up, as far as possible, only in the following order.

(i) Tank Maintenance Works. The whole amount up to one year's assessment is repayable. In view of the poor condition of the people, it has been reported to Government that the advance would be recovered only in instalments. This was done in the scarcity of 1908 also. If the cost exceeds one year's assessment, the Deputy Commissioner has to report how the amount has to be adjusted, in each case, and reports may also be made, giving full reasons if the whole or an portion of this advance should be waived in view of the extremely impoverished condition of the people. These works can be started either after mutchalikas are taken or eight days after it is tom-tommed in the village that it would be taken up (vide page 122, Village Manual, Part I).

(ii)

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(ii). Feeder Channels, to restored tanks. The ryots are generally willing to pay half the cost, and hence these come in order next.

(iii). Tank Restoration. In cases where mutchalikas have not been taken, the procedure prescribed in Act XV of 1925 and Rules thereunder has to be adopted immediately. Tank restoration works should be taken up, as far as possible, according to the percentage of return, the more paying works being taken up first.

While tank maintenance works may be taken up in several places and as many as are required, it is desirable to take up restoration works only in the order of their urgency and expected return, and so to arrange the programme that large works are taken up one after the other; so that the works might not have to be left in an incomplete stage after prospects improve. It is the duty of the Amildar to see that people coming to such villages from a distance of two or three miles are given a camping place and facilities for camping; and to report the additional arrangements necessary. If the number is very large, the Deputy Commissioner will have to take steps to have a charge officer appointed; and indent for a medical officer to look after one or more works. These steps are yet of the future, but have to be foreseen by local officers.

The Amildars should arrange to give contractors to Executive Engineers, and wherever possible appoint a Committee of Supervision also. The Chief Engineer has been requested, by sanctioning a system of advances, and by paying the contractor daily according to a sliding scale dependent on the number of workers, so as to ensure that the whole amount paid for the task reaches the labourers. The Amildars and inspecting officers are expected to bring to the notice of the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Commissioner instances of abuse and to carefully watch the physical condition of the workers.

(iv) Road works. These do not bring a return and are usually not maintained and should be undertaken only in areas where irrigation works are not available.

(v).

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(v). Village Improvement Works. Village Improvement Works are intended to be taken up only at the beginning and end of a period of scarcity and should be of small sums. Bondas, Gokattes and wells should be preferred to roads. Only katcha wells in the beds of tanks and hullas are intended to be provided from carcity funds. The contribution payable by ryots will be waived by Government if it is certified that the ryots are too impoverished to pay it in cash or by labour at reduced wages. The rates on Village Works should be somewhat lower than on Public Works.

The form of register to be maintained for Village Improvement Works has been prescribed in this office No. 29 dated the 29th November 1923.

In urgent cases where starvation or serious suffering would otherwise result, Amildars may start Village Improvement Works including temporary wells in anticipation of sanction; and Assistant Engineers may start tank maintenance works on requisition by Amildars in both instances after preparing estimates, and Executive Engineers may similarly sanction tank restoration work up to Rs. 2,500/- on requisition by Deputy Commissioner all such cases should immediately be reported for obtaining proper sanction.

6. WAGES. As no doles are given to dependents, it is necessary to fix wages on the adequate scale in the beginning. After some time, if there should be rush to the works, and in any case during agricultural operations, the scale will have to be reduced It is presumed that 1¼ to 2 seers of ragi will feed, besides the worker, one dependent and one child; and in terms of annas, a rate of 5 annas for an adult male when ragi is selling at 6 seers, of 4½ annas when it is selling at 7 seers and 4 annas when it is selling at more than 7 seers would be appropriate, pending further instructions. It is understood that an adult male earned 5 to 6 ann.

annas and even 8 annas a day when ragi was selling at 10 seers a more. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is understood, to have: have advised the Executive Engineers to reduce the tasks on Public Works, so as to enable workers to earn this rate. Women are usually paid 4ths and children ½ the rate for men.

7. VILLAGE SERVANTS. The Amildars should release as many village servants as possible for earning wages at Public and village works, and Executive Engineers and Deputy Commissioners have been requested to give them light work of supervision and pay them wages. Pending orders of Government on granting the village servants actually employed on Government work, a subsistence allowance in ragi, Amildars should invariably treat cases of starvation or poor nourishment of such servants as falling under Sec. 254 of the Code.

8. GRATUITOUS RELIEF. Funds have not been set apart for the grant of gratuitous relief. This will probably be done, if the distress should unfortunately deepen. Government have ordered that cases requiring immediate relief (Sec. 254 of the Code) should be treated out of the imprests with Amildars and the expense recouped. Confidential lists of persons who might require such relief should be got ready.

9. NON-OFFICIAL CO-OPERATION. Non-official Co-operation should be invited for all Distress operations as it is impossible for officials to cope with the situation without the hearty co-operation of Non-officials. Central and Village Committees should be formed immediately in all affected areas where that has not been done already. They should be utilised for supervising Village Improvement works, gratuitous relief, as regards collection and distribution of charitable funds, relief of artisans etc.

10. RELIEF TO ARTISANS. The conditions of Artisans requires earnest attention. Industrial loans should be granted freely as provided in the rules. What is even more important is

is that with the help of co-operative societies and public spirited merchants, steps should be taken to help them in their vocation - buying and supplying raw materials and buying and selling the finished products etc.

11. GRAIN DEPOTS. It is suggested that balances available in Local Bodies and subscriptions, if any, offered by the public should be utilised for starting grain depots for issuing grain to the poor. This should never be attempted so as to supersede or be in conflict with the ordinary course of trade (vide sections 263 and 264 of the Code); but the co-operation of public spirited merchants and leading non-officials should be framed and such depots started only if the Deputy Commissioner is assured that there would be no abuse. It is learnt that Burma broken rice is being thus sold at 5½ seers per rupee at Channapatna. Such depots may also be opened at the works -- under proper supervision so that labourers may get food grains easily and if stocks of grain can be purchased and kept wages may also be paid in grain, if so desired. In the even of imprests (advances) being sanctioned for this purpose such depots may be opened in populous interior villages to which the flow of trade is difficult in times of scarcity.

12. FODDER. Fodder Depots have been opened by Government in several centres, but on account of the cost and dearth of straw, it seems unlikely that they could be opened by Government wherever they are required. Ryots should therefore be adivsed to make also their own arrangements for buying fodder and if they do so, the Railway Department will be requested to reduce freights. Some grass is being cut in Tarikere etc. by the Forest Department, and requisitions may be made direct to the District Forest Officer at Tarikere. Cattle that can endure it should be driven to the Malnad Forests, the names of which will be intimated by the District Forest Officers. Forests in the Maidan have already been thrown open, and the Agricultural Department has been asked to throw open some Amrit Mahal Kavals also. Ryots may be told that fodder crops may be grown freely wherever there is a little moisture in the tanks, and cattle may be collected near large works of irrigation, after addressing the Executive Engineer concerned.

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1e. MAPS. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has kindly under taken to supply model maps for exhibiting the required information in the granhic form. Rough maps(skeleton tour maps if available or copies of Taluk maps taken on thin paper) should be prepared immediately and submitted and afterwards as required with ordinary coloured pencils(if paint not available) the portions severely affected should be marked dark blue and those slightly affected light blue. In addition to information required as per model map any additional and useful information may also be noted e.g. total number of works in progress number relieved etc, The help of the Executive and Assistant Engineers should be sought for the first map which will give the value of the sanctioned estimates in terms of units(see para 3 supra)

Revenue Commissioner.